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Tower Views

by Clearway

Realistic Effort at Balance

England Ignores Ideologies

America Traditionally Shy

¶ **Realism versus Idealism**—Seesawing near the extreme of British foreign policy concepts, Prime Minister Chamberlain and resigning Foreign Minister Eden have succeeded in clarifying for the world the two courses between which Europe seems eventually destined to choose—the idealistic vs. the "realistic." By an almost 2-to-1 majority, the Commons chose the latter Tuesday, and that "party line" decision is joyfully being interpreted in authoritarian nations today as the departing knell of collective security and the League of Nations; the starting bell for a four-power pact comprising England, France, Germany, Italy. In departing to the political wilderness for the sake of his convictions, Anthony Eden took his stand for the League of Nations and respect of treaties, while the British Premier stuck by the more reactionary pre-War concept of stabilization through power politics and weight of arms, and through less restricted bases for conciliation and compromise. On these lines they fought it out in Parliament, and the verdict of that body, for the present, favors the four-power alliance. • So it looks like an armed arm-in-arm with the dictatorships.

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¶ **After the Vote**—There's a-plenty of support for Premier Chamberlain's "realistic" policy pervading high British circles, as well as warming dictatorial breasts. Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, for instance, sees the move not as an issue between idealism and force but as a decision against the supposition that "war is inevitable" and in favor of the view that the world can be extricated from "the vicious circle that led to disaster." In America, Viscount Astor, states it thus: "The majority faction felt that the democracies of England and the British dominions would not and should not force another war on relatively small issues." But the Opposition in England, especially Labor, continues to protest what it refers to as the "substitution of expediency for principle," and warns that the vote in Commons is "only the beginning."

* * *

• Woodrow Wilson would know how to sympathize. He, too, saw ideals discarded for a "realistic" policy—the "realistic" policy of the Treaty of Versailles, which has contributed so notably to those maladjustments in Europe which make another "realistic" policy necessary.

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• But if European statesmen were to consider the problem in the light of the realities of justice and tolerance, there'll be little to criticize in their acts.

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¶ **America's Reaction**—The "States" take their traditional attitude: "Europe's in another mess. We'll keep out." But in the background of that sentiment is a growing uneasiness, as persistent as a guilty conscience, which whispers: "As worlds shrink, international obligations expand." However, a highly vocal American sentiment is suspicious of "dickers" among Europeans. Americans very largely, therefore, "view with alarm" what they, naïvely perhaps, interpret as a turning away from democratic preoccupations and toward dangerous dealings with flagrant treaty-breakers. Thus, when Secretary of the Interior Ickes talks over a BBC-sponsored hookup he talks in terms of co-operation among democracies as against trafficking with dictatorships.

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• With such a wistful tone that some observers wondered if the speech had been written before the present crisis, he declares that: "With the Fascist countries drawing closer together . . . it behooves America and all other democratic nations to prove that, under a democratic form of government, the highest political liberty, as well as the greatest national security, not only can but will be provided." Significantly, too, Congress seems for the present dominated by the isolation influence, the hands-off foreign policy, while incidentally the navy expansion bill gains tremendous impetus.

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• The present turn of events is certainly giving peace advocates plenty of evidence that extreme nationalism leads directly to extreme militarism.

* * *

¶ **Does He Choose?**—High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, sunbrowned by Philippine residence, holds a press conference in Washington and, bravely speaking into the talking picture aparatuses, declares: "I'm not a candidate for anything." There's work to do in the Philippines, the campaign is two years off, so what's the use? But, use or not, he prepares to shake hands with some 4,000 people invited to a Mayflower Hotel reception, where more than 50 suites are occupied by his friends and allies. The Philippine High Commissioner declined to talk on Indiana politics, Philippine defense, or Far East politics, but he does make a spirited defense for Lieut. Col. Davenport Johnson, reputedly disciplined for flying him from the coast to Denver. • If the Commissioner doesn't choose to run, he is certainly choosing the shy methods of those who do choose to.

In the Boston Section:

Overloaded city pay rolls Tobin chance to save $1,000,000, says Municipal Research Bureau.

Conant favors change in college examinations.

New Haven presents reasons for service curtailment.

Welch named probate judge by Hurley.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Rumania Puts Sudden End To Fascist Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Feb. 23—Rumania's Fascist Party—"All for The Fatherland," headed by Cornelius Codreanu—has been suddenly dissolved.

The action follows the introduction of King Carol's new dictatorial Constitution, and gives an apparent victory to the Monarch who was struggling against the growing influence of Mr. Codreanu's Extremist movement.

Announcement of the dissolution said that an end had been put to the whole movement which Mr. Codreanu had organized after the disbanding of the original anti-Semitic and pro-German "Iron Guard."

The announcement, it was indicated, was made in keeping with a Government order requiring officials to declare that they had severed connections with all political parties by Feb. 23.

Thus Mr. Codreanu announced that his party has ceased to exist as of Feb. 21.

All members of the party, who are bound by oaths to the party, and all public officials who have joined the party were freed from all obligations and have their full freedom of action returned to them. All party officers are now leaving their positions in the organization. In various districts local groups are being dissolved and party headquarters are closed. Finally Mr. Codreanu has summoned youths to improve in their professions and to use their time for preparing for the future.

Among the 100 articles of King Carol's new Constitution was one preventing anyone from becoming a Premier whose family had not been Rumanian for at least three generations. Mr. Codreanu's grandfather was Polish. Mr. Codreanu, who organized the semi-military pro-German party when his Iron Guards were outlawed, received 28 per cent of the votes at the Parliamentary elections last December.

'Good Will' Army Planes En Route Back to U. S.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 23 (AP)—Six United States Army "good will" planes took off today on their leisurely homeward flight from Argentina. Four left the airport early this morning. Two detained for engine repairs, took off at 10:15 a. m. and 12:25 p. m., respectively.

The planes flew here yesterday from Buenos Aires and planned today to fly only to Lima, Peru, where they were to remain overnight. Lieut. Col. Robert Olds, Flight Commander, disclosed that all planes were "deprived of all military equipment such as machine-guns and bomb carriers, and even the pilots refrained from carrying cameras, which means this was a 'good will,' brotherly visit in the fullest sense of the word."

Drive Against Age Issue In Industry Gains Speed

Tendency Is Seen Toward Recognition of the Value of Experience

Secretary Perkins Offers Program for Aiding Older Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Specific steps to break down a growing American tendency to limit a man's working years to the quarter of a century when he is between the ages of 18 to 45 were suggested today by Secretary of Labor Perkins.

The Secretary went into conference with a committee of sociologists and workers she has just appointed to look into this problem which has been the subject of hundreds of letters received by the Department of Labor in recent months.

Admitting that some of the proposed remedies might be "impractical" and others "inadvisable," Secretary Perkins offered the following:

Education of the worker to protect himself by acquiring more skill; by keeping in good health; by union membership; and by efforts to attach himself to a steady business.

Possible programs embracing adult education and educational efforts to break down prejudice against older workers.

Adjustment of workmen's compensations, group insurance, and pension systems so they will not act as a deterrent in the employment of older workers.

Giving preference to older workers on federal, state and municipal public works.

Modification of civil service laws to loosen present age restrictions.

Special attention by employment services in placing older workers.

Declaring that the problem is complex and the remedy not an easy one to find, Secretary Perkins called attention to the fact that there have been few concrete suggestions made to date. Massachusetts, she pointed out, is the only state which has attempted a statute remedy. A law passed there last year forbids employers to discriminate against a worker because of age. Violation carries no penalty, however, except publication of complaint.

Pension laws, industrial preference generally for younger workers, and a host of arbitrary age limitations raise vital questions for individuals and society. What are the standards for measuring usefulness? How can society expand the horizons of men of experience without discouraging initiative of youth? Is education equipping individuals to adapt themselves to changing conditions? Is industry capitalizing on experience, or shutting it off? These and other questions are discussed in 12 articles. The second follows.

By Harry V. Roff

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"We make a great mistake in America," wrote Edward Everett Hale, "when we lay our older men on the shelf, while they are still in their prime as counsellors."

Today, evidence is accumulating to indicate a return to this sound view of man's abilities, opposed to recent drives against employment of all persons beyond some fixed age limit.

The Sales Executive Club in New York City reports that in a survey about 80 per cent of its members, representing some of the foremost groups of sales executives in New York, preferred men over 40.

Walter B. Pitkin, Professor of Journalism at Columbia University, points out that in the fields of executive work and supervision "are to be found some of the best opportunities for the men over 40."

Edward Everett Hale in his day remarked in development of this idea about not scrapping experience, that Benjamin Franklin was sent to France as a minister when he was 70 years old and the best work he did for his country was between his seventy-first and seventy-eighth years.

What Kent Did

The State of New York had an absurd statute which removed Chancellor Kent from the bench because he was 65. After that time, he wrote and published his "Com-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Inequalities in Education: U. S. Aid Urged as Solution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—A six-year experimental program of Federal aid to schools was presented to Congress by President Roosevelt today.

The President forwarded a report made by the Federal Advisory Committee on Education saying that Federal aid is the only way to erase "glaring inequalities" in educational opportunities in the United States that are unworthy of a democracy.

The committee, headed by Floyd W. Reeves, former University of Chicago professor, recommended after more than a year's study that Federal funds be divided among the states according to financial need, whereas the National Education Association has been advocating distribution according to school population. Poorer states would get more and richer states less under the Reeves Committee plan than under the Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill sponsored by the N. E. A.

"The level of educational service that can be maintained under the present circumstances in many localities is below the minimum necessary for the preservation of democratic institutions," experts on the committee declared.

The Federal grants recommended by the Committee, beginning at $70,000,000 and increasing to $199,000,000 by 1944 were held to be "undoubtedly small, when compared with total needs." It was pointed out that $2,000,000,000 were spent for public elementary and secondary education in the United States in 1935-36 and that permanently authorized Federal grants for educational purposes already exceed $50,000,000 a year.

President Roosevelt first asked the Reeves Committee to make a study of the Federal vocational education program back in September, 1936. About six months later when the National Education Association began to push the Harrison-Black-Fletcher Federal aid bill in Congress, he asked the Committee to broaden its scope and study the "whole subject of Federal relationship to state and local conduct of education."

The N. E. A. bill would have appropriated a flat sum of $100,000,000 to be increased by $50,000,000 each year until it reached $300,000,000 and divided to all states without strings on the basis of school population.

Federal Strings Sought

The Reeves Committee disapproves this basis of distribution, insisting that the problem of how the money should be spent in each State is not a matter that should be left exclusively to State officials. It believes joint plans agreed upon between the various State Depart-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Curb on Drugs Asked by Laws And Education

Twelfth Annual Drive Is Guided by Group in California

Raids in Boston

Eight men and four women charged by police and Federal agents with mass distribution of narcotics, and said to be connected with an Eastern narcotic ring with headquarters in New York City, were under arrest in Boston today in the largest round-up of its kind in the city's history. Three months of cautious inquiry on the part of both local and federal anti-narcotic specialists were credited with making the arrests possible.

Three others were arrested in New York last night and will be brought here for trial.

12 arrests made in narcotic raid: Boston page.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Narcotic Education Week," the twelfth annual observance of which is being held nationally from Feb. 21 to 28, seeks the following clear-cut objectives in its warfare against habit-forming drugs:

1. To stamp out the illicit drug traffic by enforcing present State, Federal, and international laws.
2. To legislate additional protective measures against contact with narcotic drugs.
3. To inform everyone so that each may voluntarily avoid contact with these drugs.
4. To rehabilitate those already addicted.

Observance of the week is being guided by the International Narcotic Education Association, a non-profit organization incorporated under the laws of California in 1923. Its activities have been responsible for much of the progress throughout the world towards eliminating the ignorance and avarice of mankind which have sustained the drug traffic.

The Association has requested Governors and Mayors to issue proclamations for citizens and organizations to participate. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations, and other religious groups have signified their intention of devoting services to this problem. Educational institutions of all grades have promised to give attention to the menace.

In the international sphere, there is a drive to increase the number of nations signatory to the 1931 Geneva anti-narcotic convention as well as to have the 61 signatory nations fulfill their obligations for international co-operation against narcotics.

Chinese Bombers Attack Japanese Island of Formosa

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (AP)—Seven Chinese warplanes raided Japan's Island Colony of Formosa today, inflicting "numerous casualties," Domei, the official Japanese news agency, reported.

It was the first time since 1864, when a British-French-Dutch fleet bombarded Shimonoseki, that territory of the Japanese Empire had been subjected to hostile foreign bombardment. It was the Empire's first air raid.

[Hankow, China, dispatches said a large number of Russian-made planes flown by pilots of undisclosed nationality carried out the air raid. A Chinese "foreign legion of the air" containing numerous American, Russian, British, and French volunteer fliers, recently has been reported active in China's aerial warfare.]

An hour before noon, the raiders swung over the Japanese air base on the outskirts of Taihoku, Formosan capital, and dropped 10 bombs. A city of 276,000, Taihoku is near the northern tip of the island, approximately 120 miles east of the southeastern coast of China. There was only slight damage to the field.

The raiders then bombarded points in Shinchiku Province, on the western coast of the island.

Japan's Prospects in China: Magazine Section.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1938

A Colonial Woman's "Diary"	2
Progressive Education Meeting	2
Author, Author	2
Vocational Guidance Meeting	6
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	7
The Home Forum	8
Light in Our Dwelling [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
New Hampshire Letter	9
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Behind the Microphone	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	10
Radio Timetable	10
Sports Page	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Radio Comment	16
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Weekly Magazine Section

The Fox Tower: Peiping: A Color Print	1
Japan's Prospects in China	2
Conversation With a Legend	3
Hear the Prejudices Fall!	4
Half a Googol, Onward!	5
Monarchs in Exile	6
The Search: Magazine Editorial	7
Venezuela Sees the Dawn	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

European Balance at Stake; British Action Suits Reich; London-Rome Pact Prepared

Berlin Sees Lessening of Franco-Russian Ties in Four-Power Plan

Britain's Policy Called Realistic

Hope Found for a Freer Hand in Central Europe Under Chamberlain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 23—The House of Commons victory of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is interpreted—in the light of Germany's current international outlook—as the end of collective security and the League of Nations. The possible organization of Europe, through a four-power pact comprising England, France, Germany and Italy is naturally welcomed as a triumph for so-called "real politik"—political realism—over what the Reich calls sentimental theorism.

Mr. Anthony Eden's resignation marks the removal of a statesman who had become the personification of policies which National Socialism continuously condemned or derided as fantastic and unreal, and which stood in the way of realization of the Reich's foreign political aims. He had been England's advocate for sanctions in the Italo-Ethiopian war and had been too friendly with Russia, to the German view. He also is criticized here as having "visited Moscow some years ago," and is pictured as a man who had allowed himself to be driven "from practical reasoning by applause of the Left and doctrinaires."

Fair Play in Commons

But through all the criticism runs a note of appreciation that Mr. Eden remained true to his principles "even though it cannot be said that such principles brought European understanding any nearer." Further even to many outspoken opponents of democratic institutions, the impressive session of the House of Commons where not only the Prime Minister but also the Foreign Secretary who had resigned was granted the privilege of stating his case has won admiration as an illustration of fair play.

Mr. Chamberlain is considered by German diplomatists as a much easier man for them to work with. His cutting of the Gordian knot of Anglo-Italian relations by direct negotiations with Premier Mussolini is in the proper National Socialist line of "man-to-man" talks as are also his "realism" in condemning sanctions and abandoning collective security under the League of Nations as an ideal unrealizable in this generation.

What is of the most immediate concern is Mr. Chamberlain's attitude toward German ambitions in Central Europe. As long as Mr. Eden was Foreign Secretary it was felt here that Berlin and France could rely upon English support for French interests in Central Europe commensurate with French support of England in the Mediterranean. But if Mr. Chamberlain should reach an agreement with Signor Mussolini then there will be less need for French support.

See Free Hand in Danubia

Further, since Mr. Chamberlain is assumed to defend the thesis that the British Empire's interests do not lie in Central Europe but elsewhere, Germany hopes that the result of the new British policy will be the silent concession by England of a free hand to the Reich in the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

By a Staff Artist

Count Dino Grandi
(Above) Italian Ambassador at London

The Earl of Perth
(Below) British Ambassador at Rome

Italy and Britain Clear Ground For Talks on Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Feb. 23—Conversations between Foreign Minister Count Ciano and the Earl of Perth, the British Ambassador, will start early next week, and it is confidently anticipated that, due to the new trend of British concessions, an understanding on all major questions which have hitherto divided Italy and Britain will be reached in a short time.

Lord Perth left this morning for London to receive necessary instructions from the British Prime Minister. He had yesterday a long talk with Count Ciano, in the course of which some aspects of the Anglo-Italian problem were discussed, and a thorough examination made of the new situation arising from the resignation of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and from Italian acceptance of the British formula for withdrawal of volunteers from Spain.

The view in this country of the dramatic events which led to the downfall of Mr. Eden is that Fascist Italy has scored another great diplomatic victory and that a decisive step forward has been made toward the reorganization of Europe.

It is rightly or wrongly held here that there could be no amelioration of Anglo-Italian relations as long as the conduct of British foreign policy was left in the hands of a statesman who, in both popular and official opinion, had a "grudge against Italy" and would not take what Italy is pleased to call a realistic view of the situation.

Chamberlain Must Get Italian Grants Before Four-Power Accords

Commons Victory Only Temporary

References to Shams of the League Mean Contest by Its Defenders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 23—Evidence is accumulating that the departure of Mr. Anthony Eden from the office of Foreign Secretary will make major changes in the entire European scene. But at the same time, forces appear at work which may seriously affect Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's efforts to revive the Four-Power Pact of Britain, France, Italy and Germany.

Two developments, growing out of the debate in the House of Commons yesterday, form the background against which the changes in policy are written.

The first was the 330 to 168 vote by which the motion of censure against the Prime Minister was defeated. Here it must be emphasized that the vote followed a rigid party adherence and does not, statistically, express the full measure of support behind Former Foreign Secretary Eden in what his supporters call a battle of "principle against expediency" in the conduct of international affairs.

Contest Centers Around League

Secondly, the position taken by Prime Minister Chamberlain against the League of Nations serves to provide a focus around which much of the future fight will revolve. Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the "shams and pretences" of the League leaves little doubt that Geneva is not expected to play a role in forthcoming British attempts toward pacification in Europe.

Meanwhile if Britain is to withdraw from actual participation in Central European affairs, as Mr. Chamberlain's policy foreshadows much closer co-operation between France and the Soviet Union is predicted by most observers.

Thus the plan for revival of the four-power pact between Britain, France, Italy and Germany, for which Mr. Chamberlain is understood to stand, is regarded to face severe difficulties from the outset—all the more so as it is strongly opposed by all of the smaller states in Europe which thoroughly dislike the idea of being dictated to by their bigger neighbors.

But Mr. Chamberlain has to get his agreement with Premier Mussolini before he can think much about four-power pacts. Last night he stressed the importance of keeping in step with France during the Italian negotiations, yet France is highly suspicious of his motives. Moreover with British public opinion in its present mood political experts agree that Mr. Chamberlain will have to get highly advantageous terms out of Premier Mussolini if the country is to accept them. His resignation is widely regarded as inevitable either if he fails to get sufficient concessions or if the negotiations break down.

Forts Come Into Question

In this connection one of the demands heard in British naval circles is that the Italian fortifications on Pantellaria should be dismantled—a demand which seems hardly likely that Signor Mussolini could accept without insisting on equivalent demolitions at Malta.

Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain already has been forced to change his ground over the issue on which he broke with Mr. Eden, namely whether the forthcoming negotiations with Italy should include the question of volunteers in Spain. In order to help Mr. Chamberlain the Duce has hastily accepted the new British plan for withdrawal instead of leaving this to the international Non-Intervention Committee. The Duce also has suddenly clamped down on anti-British radio propaganda.

Thus the pressure of events is rapidly driving Mr. Chamberlain to accept from the Duce the very concessions which Mr. Eden insisted should precede negotiations and which Mr. Chamberlain said were unnecessary.

Signor Mussolini's haste in granting them is regarded by the Government's supporters as evidence of good effect of dropping Mr. Eden, and by its opponents as the sign that Mr. Eden was 100 per cent right in thinking that Signor Mussolini needs an agreement with Britain far more than Britain needs one with Signor Mussolini.

Opposition Drafts Campaign

Prime Minister Chamberlain's opponents, however, are not waiting for the outcome of his negotiations to launch their attack. "Not the end but the beginning" is the slogan which has evolved from the defeat of the motion of censure.

The Labor Party is planning a series of meetings. And the League of Nations Union has urged all branches throughout the country to submit resolutions of protest at what it regards as Mr. Chamberlain's betrayal of the League and of collective security and his substitution, as Mr. Harold Nicolson phrased it in the Commons debate, "of expediency for

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Economics in the News

Loans to Business—R. F. C. Reopens Its Coffers and Federal Reserve Publicizes Its Willingness to Lend—Capital or Credit

—By H. B. E.—

On one point the Administration and Little Business met on common ground at the Small Business Man's Conference on Feb. 2. This was on the subject of capital. The Administration held out the prospect of government loans, and "Little Business," nothing loath, responded by pleading for them, if the commercial banks are unwilling to lend. The first tangible result of this meeting of minds has just been announced in the reopening of Reconstruction Finance Corporation coffers to business and the reminder that Federal Reserve coffers are still open.

What these two agencies offer are loans of "working capital." This is an awkward phrase for credit accommodation, and should really be called "revolving capital," since it is money lent for short periods, repaid to the banks, and re-lent.

* * *

Business complains that the commercial banks are stingy. I have no evidence to support such a contention.

One of the invitees to Washington complained to me that he could not obtain accommodation on his receivables, i. e., due bills. But this is the job of a finance company, not of a commercial bank. In small communities business men appear to have no difficulty in arranging personal or character loans, and in larger centers the usual thing is for financing to be done against paper showing raw materials in transit, stocks, or other form of liquidable collateral. The first principle of banking is liquidity—in behalf of depositors.

This has not always been the case. At the end of the New Era, banks were found to have invested their deposits in all manner of illiquid propositions. As a result, they failed right and left. And, if there was one thing more than another that the New Deal had a mandate to reform, it was this tying up of the banking system with industrial and other ventures. The Securities Act changed all that. Deposit and investment functions were clearly segregated. The commercial banks were restricted to lending revolving capital; for investment capital business had to go to underwriters, who are the conduit for the savings of private investors.

* * *

In Washington, the business men grumbled about these new restraints. The new system, doubtless, has added to the troubles of "Little Business" in obtaining capital for improvements. Many of the conferees wanted the Government to go into this business of supplying capital. I don't think they had counted the cost. When the banks used to sink money into a business venture, they necessarily acquired an interest in it. In other words, they became partners with the enterpriser. From the point of view of society as a whole, it certainly was not a satisfactory arrangement. But it was a thousand times more satisfactory than a system of government in partnership with business in this, that, and the other business enterprise.

At present both the Securities and Exchange Commission and the banks are investigating the problem of smoothing the business path to capital. A lessening of restraints may be in order. Or the case may call for the development of a new kind of banking system more or less on the model of European industrial banks. Something must be done to meet what Secretary Morgenthau calls "the basic need" of the times—namely, "increasing the flow of private capital into business." Meantime the announcements by both the R. F. C. and the Federal Reserve System should ease any separate problem connected with working capital requirements.

Fifty Tiny Palm-Studded Isles Announce 'Open Season' Is On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—About this time every year mail arriving in Honolulu for Mr. and Mrs. L. Fullard-Leo is increased in volume by letters from ice-bound mainlanders interested in acquiring a home in the South Seas, where they may hereafter escape the ravages of winter.

When the first of these annual letters arrive Mr. and Mrs. Fullard-Leo know it is time to declare what they refer to as the "Palmyra open season."

Mr. and Mrs. Fullard-Leo own 50 of the 52 palm-studded islands ringing the Palmyra lagoon 1,000 miles south of Honolulu.

For various reasons—usually because the propositions fail to be founded upon a firm financial basis—the islands' owners have seen fit not to sell.

There are indications this year, however, that when the Palmyra "open season" is closed all of the little islands may no longer be owned by the Fullard-Leos.

Mrs. Fullard-Leo, who is the business spokesman for this unusual couple, recently confirmed a report that she and her husband are negotiating with a New York firm for the sale of the islands.

This announcement, unaccompanied by any details concerning the negotiations, caused considerable speculation in Honolulu, the city limits of which include the Palmyras.

The islands have long been considered an ideal location for establishment of a summer colony or tourist resort. Some observers still believe they ultimately will be used in connection with the proposed commercial air route from Hawaii to New Zealand. They lie less than 100 miles from Kingman reef which has been tentatively chosen as the first stop after Honolulu on the proposed route to the Antipodes. For a number of years the Fullard-Leos have been paying taxes on Kingman, and consequently claim ownership of it.

Kingman, while offering an expansive lagoon for use by seaplanes, has almost no inhabitable land area. Palmyra has two lagoons which could be connected by dredging operations to form an adequate seaplane base. The islands are abundantly vegetated with palms and other tropical plants.

They are uninhabited, but are regularly inspected by Department of Interior expeditions which carry supplies and relief personnel to Jarvis, Howland and Baker islands.

At low tide it is possible to walk from island to island of most of the group. Originally claimed by Great Britain, the islands were later acquired by the Kingdom of Hawaii and subsequently by the United States. They were purchased by the late Judge Henry E. Cooper of Honolulu, by whom 50 of the group of 52 were sold to the Fullard-Leos.

Progressive Educators Urge Need for Family Discussions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—More than 4,000 delegates from nearly every State in the Union are here today to attend the twentieth annual conference of the Progressive Education Association which will continue at the Pennsylvania Hotel through Feb. 26.

The meeting is seen by Dr. Alice V. Keliher, Chairman of the Association's Commission on Human Relations and a nationally prominent leader of the group, as one of the most important in its history. It will be marked by addresses and discussions on problems of education in its most far-flung aspects, including: How does the line-up differ from what it was a year ago and what are the areas that need to be explored?

"For the last four or five years, the Association has tried particularly to clarify what democracy means," Dr. Keliher said. "We ask, 'What is this American way?' Democracy, we believe, means the admission of all issues into the open so long as no person is injured. I think the American attitude is to be congratulated for its commonsense willingness to consider new and worthwhile experiments."

Democracy in Family

Applying this same "democratic" method to family life, Dr. Keliher employed a class of high school students to help present her view that there is a more clearly defined need than ever for parents and their children to talk things over. She presided this morning at the opening session of the convention, devoted to "Parent School Co-operation in Developing an Understanding of Human Relations." Across the platform parents and children shot questions and answers, touching upon many every-day issues in the average home. The scene was one that parents and educators in many parts of the United States have seen during the past year, wherever Dr. Keliher's travels have taken her in organizing these "two-way" discussions.

"One of the most important things for parents to remember is that young people want to talk things over," she said. "One of the most important things for young persons to bear in mind is the value of these family discussions as against the habit of useless complaining or rebelling.

"Nearly everywhere the questions are the same. They revolve around what rôle the parent should assume in giving advice about recreation, about friends, about clothes, about schooling, and employment.

Advice Welcomed

"'We welcome our parents' advice,' these students tell me, 'but it isn't advice when it's something we have to take. Orders are not advice. We realize our parents have had more experience than we have had and we know we need their help, but we are grown up to the point of wanting to talk things over.'

"I am convinced that we can get further in solving these problems through anonymous discussions such as these, in which a group of somebody else's children appears on the program with somebody else's parents. Many of the troublesome questions will come out and each side will realize that the other side has valid reasons for its opinions.

"One of the things that is apparent in our family life throughout the country is the breakdown of communication between people. So often the members of a household do not know how to talk to each other. I don't mean to recommend that on every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, for example, the family circle should convene, but that we look for ways of breaking open the shell."

Mrs. Keliher added that in certain communities the establishment of two councils had been proposed as a means of meeting the situation. There would be a council for young persons and another for parents, and problems of individual families would frequently find the answer through group opinion.

Relief of Congestion

The young people on the platform today devoted themselves largely to discussing what could be done to relieve overcrowding and congested conditions in the schools.

Mrs. Frances S. Pettengill of Detroit, President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, asked the group of high school students to consecrate themselves to larger usefulness.

"If we find it necessary to sacrifice the local situation temporarily for the greater gain, we will find that we have also brought about greater improvements," she said.

Mrs. Baylies C. Clark, President of the California State Congress of Parents and Teachers, asked young people to urge their parents to attend and visit schools. She said there was a tendency among students to discourage parents from such activities.

"We need your co-operation," she told them. "You are our connecting link between the home and the school. I charge you today to help us develop an informed public opinion."

Other contributors to the panel were Ralph Bridgman of the National Council of Parent Education; Mrs. Clara F. Littledale of the Parents' Magazine.

Tomorrow will be given over to 10 consultation conferences, election of officers, and a joint evening session with the John Dewey Society and the editors of "The Social Frontier."

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Of Rivers, and Little Women

Ben Lucien Burman — Katherine Anthony

An Eavesdropping Author Hears No Good of Herself

Author! Author!

New York

The publishing world, like the world of fashion, has its fads and fancies. One year it may be all feathers and the next year an author could not sell a manuscript that had the slightest suggestion of a plume. China is out and then China is in. Civil War books have no market, and then they are all over the place. An English historical novel may be so successful that all the publishers hang out signs, "Wanted: a historical novel; must have English locale." Again, the success of one such author is so marked that publishers are certain the field has been exhausted.

It was that way with Mark Twain and the Mississippi. Samuel Clemens had done a complete job of dredging, in the opinion of the publishers. The river had nothing more to yield. No, no, no, they said to Ben Lucien Burman when he began to talk about "the magical Mississippi."

He talked about it the other day, with his head above big piles of proof for his next book. "Blow for a Landing" (Houghton Mifflin). Just off the old New York World in 1922, he began his efforts to revive interest in river life. He tried first one publisher and then another. And the replies were the same. The river was finished, and anyway, people were not interested in it any more.

But Mr. Burman was persistent. He wanted to write about the river and he would write about it, even if he starved. He confessed that there were times in the next four years when he did almost go hungry. Finally he sold a story to Arthur Vance, then editor of Pictorial Review, and Edward J. O'Brien selected it as one of the best of the year.

Mr. Burman was started toward success. He looked at America and decided that it was too fad-ridden to be a good place in which to work. Some people go east to write about the east. But Mr. Burman packed up his brief case and trotted off to the east to get away from Gertrude Stein, Amos and Andy, and mahjongg. There he could be objective about his river. From a Sahara desert there emerged the manuscript of "Mississippi," his first novel.

"Steamboat Round the Bend" was started in Baghdad, and completed in a round of Syria, Italy, Switzerland, France, Canada, Mexico, and Hollywood. The book was seized upon by the reading public, and it was filmed, though in a fashion which made it difficult for the author to recognize his own creation.

Now Mr. Burman has gone again into his memories of a boyhood in Kentucky, tramps through the mountains, experiences as a cub pilot, journeys through the bayous, and talks with captains of packets.

He has a tremendous stock of stories which he writes or tells with a vastly different humor from that of Mark Twain—whimsical, chuckly, and pervaded with his own philosophy.

For instance, there is that habit of shantyboat dwellers. When some disturber comes along, they go quietly about their business by day, but when night comes, and sleep with it, they quietly cut the hawser of the unwelcome visitor's boat and it drifts gently down the river.

"How comfortable it would be," says Mr. Burman, "if all the problems of human living could be adjusted in that simple fashion."

* * *

Adjusted With a Laugh

One problem was adjusted almost as simply the other day—with a laugh. Katharine Anthony and I were tucked into a booth in a Fifth Avenue restaurant eating toasted muffins and drinking iced orange juice through straws. At the next table three young women were discussing books.

Suddenly Miss Anthony's name popped out of their conversation, and if there is anything that pops more than the mention of one's own name I don't know what it is.

The three young women had been reading a review of Katharine Anthony's biography of Louisa May Alcott (Knopf). The review was pretty stiff, charging Miss Anthony among other things with sentimentality.

"I certainly don't want to read the book," said one of the young women, and the others agreed.

Miss Anthony serenely reached for another muffin, added butter, and as she munched grinned openly, unabashed. After that there was nothing for it but to discuss the review, to find out how the author feels under a public lashing.

"It was pretty bad for just about 25 hours," she admitted. "Now I am calm."

Miss Anthony deserted the muffin for the orange juice and added, "I suppose that I should have expected it. I was dumb not to have done so, but I am analytical, I had been so in my other biographies and I just didn't realize that there was so much more investment of popular emotion in this character."

Now, to me the book was not sentimental. Far from it. If I were to take issue with the author, it would be because she had so desentimentalized Miss Alcott, robbing her of any semblance of a halo and setting her forth with unsuspected frailties.

The Alcott biography took three years to write. It was the hardest task of Miss Anthony's writing experience, sifting the memories of Miss Alcott's contemporaries and measuring traditions. But Miss Anthony persisted because ever since she did her book on Margaret Fuller she has wanted to write about Bronson Alcott and his famous daughter.

It was a kind of bridge, so to speak. Since Miss Anthony has a fondness for bridges, her next book, about which she won't talk, is almost certain to follow closely one of the characters with whom she has already dealt. And it probably will deal with a philosophy of living, for Miss Anthony thinks that is what people want to read these days—a hard thing to write because it must come slowly out of the experience of the author herself.

Marjorie Shuler

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston,

Friday, October 28th

Abed with a warming pan and so diswrought that I scarce can write. Yet write I shall and make it my first penance to see all my horrid naughtiness writ down on paper. Last evening after lecture dear Mr. Cooper did say he would have word with me, and set a time this day.

Never in this world shall I be the same after the words which he did say to me! O, how easily do the pleasures of this world beguile us to our doom, and how close have I come to the flowery path which leadeth to destruction!

Our Dear Minister did relate how he had had his eye on me these months past, ever since my brother William did, through personal fondness, dull my perception of the danger that ever lies outside the True Faith.

Such Iniquity

He did recount again how the very Sunday after his coming we did stay away from afternoon service; how again I fell asleep in the midst of exhortation, to my brother William's mirth. He spoke not critically but gravely of my dear Henry's present connection with the Great, who are not protected by godliness, and how easy it is to mistake a smooth and elegant exterior for piety of life.

And then he did come to the Assembly!

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the twenty-third installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

He did picture walking in a minuet in such a guise that my cheeks still do sting for shame, and never again, God wot, will touch the hand of a man in pleasure except it be that of my husband!

He did show that when one did step forth and present one's figure to the public gaze, thus in fluent motion, how close it was to those public hussy's of the theater who do cavort for the entertainment of men's eyes and ears. And how, if the gentlewomen let down the bars how quick their sons do come to dicing and to cards, and all the Devil's Play Things that there be in this wicked world.

He did call Baby's silver mug from His Excellency a pledge to Satan, and I do vow never can I let the little lamb drink from it again, though he takes great joy in it, and teeths thereon.

He e'en spoke of my portrait, and said he had leifer that Master Copley had portrayed my husband, as his likeness displayed could be no snare for men's hearts and souls. He condemned not portraits of ladies, but he deemed it fitter that they be of greater age before they went on canvas, so that there might be left to posterity only the benignity of lives well lived, and not the flaunting witchery of youth, which had in it usually so little of moral virtue.

I did sob aloud for I did see full well the virtue of my pastor's words, and did thank him from my heart for setting me back again on the True Path.

My little Angel shall have a worthy mother. I shall dip my pink taffety into indigo, and have it for a sobre frock. Too weary to write more. I am a chastened woman.

Tuesday, November 1st

Abed these four days past. Naught else did I deserve and 'tis but a light punishment.

My dear Henry has used his new office to good purpose for the Patriots.

The Custom Inspectors, now returned to Boston under safe cover of the military, did dare to arrest John Hancock and Mr. Malcolm. My dear Henry did so plausibly and finely state their cases to Thomas Hutchinson, that they be freed and naught more will be heard on it.

I wonder how Mr. Cooper did know about little Harry's mug?

Henry just in to say most sweetly he did miss my presence at his dinner. Hitty's cookery acceptable enough. To-morrow and I be fit to make a proper stuffing, we shall have our first turkey of the season.

Mr. Cooper had felt no need to speak to my dear Henry, as he had seen me penitent, and my dear husband has asked naught, but could I bring myself to it I should feel lighter for his counsel and support.

Adelaide Stedman

Nation Honors Washington On 206th Birth Anniversary

By the Associated Press

Americans paid their annual tribute to George Washington on the 206th anniversary of his birth.

Orators, young and old, lifted their voices in all parts of the country, drawing upon the first President for inspiration to meet the problems of today.

It was a legal holiday in every State of the United States and uncounted thousands of foreign-born citizens rubbed shoulders with Sons and Daughters of the Revolution as they turned out for parades, open air meetings, church services, dinners, dances and pilgrimages to hallowed ground.

War Veterans Celebrate

War veterans gathered in downtown New York for wreath-laying ceremonies in front of the Subtreasury building, where Washington took the oath of office as President of the United States.

Naval Academy students dressed their station ships with flags at Annapolis and fired a 21-gun salute.

A high school program commemorated the day at Fredericksburg, Va., Washington's boyhood home. Two Greek restaurateurs hoisted flags in Winchester, Va., where he lived as a surveyor and later as a member of the House of Burgesses.

One of New York's largest rallies was held by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York at Carnegie Hall, where 2,000 newly-naturalized citizens gathered with hundreds of school children and members of 40 patriotic societies. The same society arranged a dinner with Brig. Gen. Brice P. Disque, U. S. A., retired, and Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward listed as speakers.

At Morristown, N. J., an historical museum was dedicated on the site of Washington's headquarters during the winter of 1779-80.

Five veterans' organizations laid a wreath on Washington's monument in Baltimore—a ceremony duplicated at other Washington statues throughout the country.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley held forth in the Massachusetts State House at Boston, receiving thousands of citizens who filed through the historic Hall of Flags to shake his hand, a custom started in 1883.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, oldest American military organization, banqueted in Boston's Faneuil Hall during the afternoon. Military balls were scheduled.

Dr. Frank Speaks

Dr. Glenn Frank, Chairman of the Republican Program Committee, was listed as principal speaker at a dinner of the McKinley Association in Waterbury, Conn.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine planned to inspect National Guard units at Bangor after his initiation into the Scabbard and Blade, University of Maine military society.

The Patriotic Foundation of Chicago announced completion of the plaster model of an unusual statue grouping Washington with the patriots, Robert Morris and Haym Salomon. The work was begun by the late Lorado Taft and continued by Leonard Crunelle, who said it symbolized the participation of "all creeds and races" in America's struggle for independence.

President Roosevelt passed the day quietly at his home in Hyde Park, N. Y.

Houses Sealed From Dust Blow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELKHART, Kan.—Dust is blowing again in the Southwest; and while the clouds that roll in from the Colorado plains or billow up from the Texas panhandle are not so thick as the black blizzards of 1936, they are plentifully dirty, and their fine drift penetrates the narrowest cracks in casements and window sashes. After a storm has visited the town, everything in the house is covered with a fine film, and the gutter outside may be filled with sediment, and sidewalks may have a two inch layer.

"No visitors" signs hung out? Women's club meetings cancelled? Community life at low ebb? Not at all.

The other day when a smudge almost obliterated Springfield, Colo., some women got on the phone and organized a "duster" party. In house dresses and with kerchiefs on their heads, they met at the hostess's residence and enjoyed their cards, letting the wind rage.

When the storms first blew three years ago, women, especially those who prided themselves on the way they kept house, were grieved to tears and fought the dust with brush, broom and hose to no avail. Now that it has been coming for two more years, they fight it no longer. They are resigned to it and prove that they can "take it." Not that they wade through dust. They are on the defensive from the moment the first breeze stirs in winter. Their defense is to tighten the house as thoroughly as possible; and this has developed a new community activity—house-sealing parties, by means of which women help insulate their neighbors' windows and doors. The commonest method is the use of old sheets and pillow cases, torn in long strips, starched, and pasted along window and casement openings. It entails hard work, but when five or six women start on a house, the job is quickly done.

If there is a dust bowl philosophy, it is at work on the high plains, where the trouble has gone on for three years. The women, however, have no monopoly in the matter. The men, too, show resourcefulness. In factories, for example, where precision machinery is liable to damage, sacks are kept handy to be used when the dust comes.

Mrs. Medalie Appointed To N. Y. School Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has appointed Mrs. Carrie K. Medalie, wife of George Z. Medalie, former United States Attorney here, as a member of the Board of Higher Education, it was announced Feb. 18. She takes the place on the Board caused by the passing of Maurice Deiches.

Mrs. Medalie was graduated from Barnard College and studied at Teachers' College, where she specialized in the history and methods of education. She has long been active in philanthropic and social welfare work.

Ouster Writ Issued On Legion Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—On petition of the American Legion, Supreme Court Justice Bernard L. Shientag today signed an order directng Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs of Manhattan and the Municipal Civil Service Commission to show cause why Simon W. Gerson, Communist writer, should not be discharged as assistant to Mr. Isaacs.

The action climaxes a storm of protest from patriotic and religious organizations against the Gerson appointment. The writ is based on the legal aspects of the case, the political factors being reserved for other action.

Argument on the ouster move will be heard by Justice Aaron Levy on Thursday.

President Returns And Kennedy Sails

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Feb. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt, still silent on the European situation after a conference with his new ambassador to Great Britain, will return to Washington tonight.

Joseph P. Kennedy, who sails today to take over his new ambassadorial assignment at London, received his final instructions at a luncheon conference at the Roosevelt home.

Museum Opened At Headquarters Of Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 23—Dedication of a new museum in the rear of Washington's Headquarters here to house articles of historic interest featured observance of Washington's Birthday in this Revolutionary War center yesterday.

The opening of the museum comes simultaneously with archæological excavation work around Ford's Mansion, built in 1774 and used by Washington as his military headquarters in the winter of 1779-'80, when the Continental Army was stationed at Jockey Hollow, three miles from Morristown. The museum will contain pieces taken from the mansion and the latter will be restored with suitable furnishings to its original character as an eighteenth century house.

The mansion is one of the three units of the Morristown Historical Park, established by an act of Congress approved by President Hoover on March 2, 1933. The other units are Fort Nonsense and Jockey Hollow. Civilian Conservation Corps workers have been engaged in extensive research in the area during the last five years.

Two eighteenth century houses—the Wick house and the Guerin homestead—stand in the Jockey Hollow area, which is in a region of great scenic beauty. The ruins of some of the original barracks are visible and the National Park Service has reconstructed copies of the Revolutionary military hospital and typical barrack huts.

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Should the Anglican Church Be Free of Government Rule?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Now that reunion of the various Protesant churches is under consideration, query has arisen whether Government control of the Church of England ought to continue.

Such control, exercised under an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Henry VIII, gives to the King as advised by his ministers, complete authority to appoint Bishops who in turn direct activities of the clergy.

It is recognized that if the Anglican and Free Churches are to be placed on a footing of equality with one another such Government control might have to disappear.

The query arose at the February meeting in London of the Church of England Assembly over which the Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, presided. It was moved to amend the Act of Henry VIII so far as it dealt with this problem.

The Archbishop indicated a preliminary difficulty. He had received, he said, an intimation from advisers of the Crown, expressing concern that the Royal Prerogative was involved. In view of this he suggested consultation with these authorities.

Curiosities Exist

Although the proposed motion was thus cut short an interesting debate took place. The chief speaker was Lord Hugh Cecil, who explained some of the curiosities of the existing situation. One of the main points, it appears, is that non-acceptance by officers of the church of a Bishop appointed by the Crown on the advice of the Prime Minister still involves the ancient offense of "praemunire" to which such penalties as loss of property and all civil rights are attached.

"I have the greatest respect for the Prime Minister, personally," Lord Hugh said, "and nothing I say relates to him in any way of criticism of his personal character. Nevertheless, it is true that he is in his own profession a Unitarian Christian and it seems to me that however conscientiously a Unitarian conducts his business it is unseemly and scandalous in a technical sense of the word that he should have the function of nominating the Bishops to be chosen . . . it brings out how absurd it is to go back to the reign of Henry VIII as though the constitution of that reign is morally binding on us today: if this had been the reign of Henry VIII a Unitarian would not have been at Downing Street. He would have been burned at the stake."

The meeting decided not to drop the question but to consider it further at the summer session of the Assembly. Steps are to be taken meanwhile to discuss the matter with the Government.

Australia Pleased by Plans For U. S.-British Trade Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The Commonwealth Government takes the view that it has no cause over complaint over the Anglo-American trade treaty preliminaries, so far as they are known.

Realizing the importance of the issues at stake, Australia was prepared to make genuine sacrifices to assist in the cause of Anglo-American co-operation.

In mid-January the Commonwealth Government learned that the sacrifices required of Australia to further this great objective would not be so severe as had been feared.

The tentative list of suggested trade concessions, which the United States submitted to Britain, was found to contain very few items which would adversely affect Australia's trade with the United Kingdom.

Ottawa Talks Delayed

Simultaneously it was announced that negotiations for revision of the Ottawa agreements would be delayed. The United Kingdom had decided to deal with the United States first.

Australia now awaits:

1. The trade treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom;

2. A revision of the Ottawa agreements in the light of the Anglo-American trade treaty;

3. An Australian - American trade treaty.

The Australian delegation for London will visit Washington on the way back.

Since Britain will not be ready to discuss Ottawa revisions until May, the Australian delegates will not leave before the middle of April.

Probable Delegates

They are expected to be Commerce Minister Sir Earle Page, Attorney General Robert G. Menzies and Customs Minister Thomas W. White.

The inclusion of Mr. Menzies is expected to offset any prejudices there might be among manufacturing interests against the inclusion of Sir Earle Page, who is leader of the Country Party in the Federal House of Representatives. The Federal Attorney General is chairman of the cabinet's trade agreements subcommittee and is a high tariff advocate.

The British High Commissioner in Australia, Sir Geoffrey Whiskard, has stated that surrender of the Ottawa preferences was not the price Britain would pay for a trade treaty with the United States.

Nevertheless, it is recognized that the whole question of Australia's trade relationships is once more thrown open.

Pacific States Check On Timber Resources

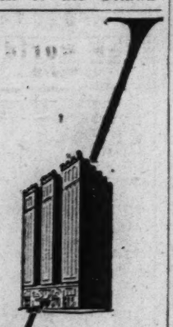
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — The preeminence of the national forests of Oregon and Washington in the total national forest timber set-up of the United States is shown by "Timber Volume and Type Acreage on the National Forests of the North Pacific Region," recently published.

This report includes data on all national forest lands of the two states. These reliable figures on national forest timber are the result of the complete forest survey for the two states, which in turn was part of the nationwide survey begun several years ago.

The survey estimates that the national forests of this region contain saw timber volume of nearly 263,000,000,000 board feet log scale, which is 54 per cent of the estimated total saw timber volume of all the national forests in the United States. Douglas fir comprises 46 per cent of the total.

Containing well over one-third of the two states' saw timber, the national forests are a vital force in planning a sustained-yield program that will assure the forest industries of Oregon and Washington a permanent supply of raw material.



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Queen Elizabeth to Launch New Cunarder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Cunarder "No. 552" sister ship to the Queen Mary—is to be named the Queen Elizabeth.

Queen Elizabeth is expected to launch the "No. 552" in the autumn. In that event Scotland will have a position unique in shipping circles, having built two giant liners, each launched and named by a reigning British Queen.

Arrangements are well in hand for the launching, probably on Sept. 26, when the highest tides are due. A total expenditure of £100,000 is anticipated for river-dredging and widening. When this work has been completed it should increase the river depth by about 20 inches, and greatly assist the launching operations.

Dredging and Widening

The widening operations, however, need not be completed for some time yet, as these are mainly concerned with facilitating the down-river progress of the No. 552 when it starts its trials in the spring of 1940, some 18 months after the launching.

A considerable amount of dredging has still to be carried out. For instance, just prior to the Queen Mary's launching more than 5,000,000 tons were dredged from the river bed, and at one point no less than 2,000 tons of rock had to be blasted away. In January, a steamer of only 20,000 tons grounded almost exactly at the spot which held the Queen Mary prisoner for a few brief, exciting minutes on its first passage down-stream. This indicates the need for continual dredging on a big scale from now until the Queen Elizabeth proceeds on its trials.

Details of the furnishing and decoration schemes have yet to be announced although most of the mural treatment is beyond the planning stage and several artists have started on decorative paneling.

Special Movie Theater

There is to be a special cinema theater, in addition to the first-class lounge which—in the Queen Mary—had to serve as cinema room and lounge.

An important contract has been placed for fireproofing, the builders having chosen a process which is credited with having saved H. M. S. "Hunter" from serious damage by fire, when it was mined off the Spanish coast last May. This composition is applied by a special process which penetrates to the heart of the wood, rendering it permanently fireproof.

Among other parts which are to undergo this process during the next month or so are cabin bulkheads, casings for electric cables, lining framework, ventilating trunks, and staircase paneling.

Soviet Executes Admirals

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (AP)—The secret execution of two former commanders of the Soviet Navy was disclosed today in published versions of a speech by Commissar of War Klement E. Voroshiloff.

The two were Admiral Vladimir R. Orloff, who was ousted as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy last year, and Admiral A. K. Sivkoff, who had been replaced as Admiral of the Baltic Fleet.

Mr. Voroshiloff, speaking last night on the eve of the Red Army's 20th anniversary, named Admirals Orloff and Sivkoff in a group with the executed Marshal Mikhail Nikolaevitch Tuqhachevsky and a half dozen others as "Fascist bandits, traitors and spies" who have "been wiped off the face of the earth."

[General Tukhachevsky, said to have been one of Russia's most brilliant military leaders, and seven high ranking generals were executed last June as traitors.]

All Moscow papers today were filled with eulogies for the Army.

Mr. Voroshiloff, in a special order, called for further strengthening of defenses against an attack on the Soviet Union which, he said, "imperialists are preparing."

A manifesto by the Communist International (Comintern) warned Fascist powers of revolution in their own countries if they attack the U. S. S. R.

"Rapacious fascists," it said, "will see millions of friends and allies of the heroic Red Army in their countries ready to rebel against Fascist barbarity and capitalism.

"There is no force of war or reaction in the world which could withstand the combined forces of the international proletariat and the Soviet Union."

Results of Rail 'Purge'

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet newspapers have revealed that Russia's railroads are suffering from the purge of so-called "wreckers" which was supposed to better the roads.

Pravda, the Communist Party organ, has made sweeping charges of lack of discipline, mismanagement and laxity.

Freight movements particularly were running behind schedule, the newspaper said, because of inefficiency, disregard of regulations, disregard of schedules, improper repair of locomotives and lack of discipline among employees.

Freight vital to industry and the public, such as ore, oil and grain, was tied up for long delays at stations, sometimes as long as 20 hours.

Executives were criticized for failure to assert their authority or take responsibility.

The Political Department, whose former chief, A. P. Yegeroff, was removed in December, was criticized for failure to instill enthusiasm and training in young men who presumably replaced those ousted in the purge.

The tie-up in the railroads, if not a direct consequence, followed closely the mass dismissals of executives, as well as station masters, shop foremen, locomotive engineers and other employees in key jobs. The cleanup, which went on for months, apparently was so effective it depleted the ranks of men skilled in the operation of the roads.

Freight car loadings fell off this winter more than could be accounted for by the seasonal conditions of hard Russian winters. Gudok, the official railroad newspaper, said loadings were only 69,171 on Jan. 1, whereas the schedule called for 88,000 cars.

The most sensational feature of the purge was the shooting of suspected spies accused of deliberately wrecking transportation. On the Far Eastern lines alone, at least 386 men were reported shot as Trotskyists, or as opponents of the Soviet regime in the pay of Japan.

Earlier this month, the provincial press reported 18 more death sentences on charges of counter-revolutionary wrecking.

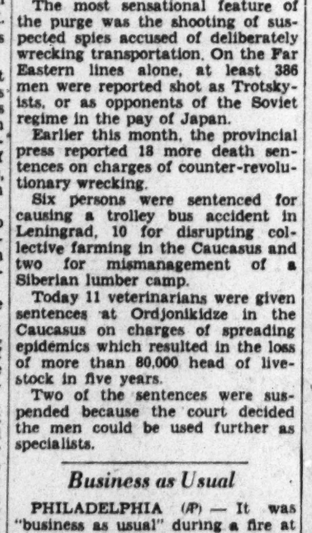
Six persons were sentenced for causing a trolley bus accident in Leningrad, 10 for disrupting collective farming in the Caucasus and two for mismanagement of a Siberian lumber camp.

Today 11 veterinarians were given sentences at Ordjonikidze in the Caucasus on charges of spreading epidemics which resulted in the loss of more than 80,000 head of livestock in five years.

Two of the sentences were suspended because the court decided the men could be used further as specialists.

Business as Usual

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — It was "business as usual" during a fire at a piano store. The owners said two pianos were sold while firemen put out the flames.



Dainty, sugar-coated drops of spicy jellie candy. Seven fruity flavors and colors. Very popular for parties and after dinner. At candy counters everywhere.

CHUCKLES
MAKE A HAPPY WORLD!!
FRED W. AMEND CO. DANVILLE, ILL.

Two Queens in Throng at British Trade Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 23—Two Queens came to see the products of Britain's industries at the national trade fair which opened here and in Birmingham Monday.

Both Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary visited Earl's Court, London, newest of the three exhibition centers used to house the British Industries Fair.

Buyers from countries as far apart as Iceland and Peru have come to England for this year's B. I. F. which, with 855,000 square feet of space in use, sets up a new record for these annual shows of industrial skill.

Altogether there are 26 miles of stand-frontage in the three centers of the exhibition. Nearly half of this total is accounted for by the Birmingham section, which is so vast that it has to be patrolled throughout the night by a corps of firemen on bicycles.

Earl's Court, London, however, boasts the largest single section in the exhibition. This is the furniture section, which occupies 1,825 square feet.

The textile and fashion sections are also housed at Earl's Court. The fashion department, always one of the most popular of all, claims something new in stages. This is a circular stage set in the center of an amphitheater; the novelty is that a round drop-curtain is used, so that 'sets' can be put up and taken down without the audience having to look on. While the scenes are changed models parade new gowns round a platform in front of the drop-curtain.

Olympia's largest section is that for toys and games, which points to the great progress made in what was only a few years ago a quite minor industry in Britain.

Next to the Netherlands in the list of buyers comes its neighbor Belgium. Third place is taken by Germany, fourth by France.

It is interesting to note that foremost, by a considerable amount, in the list of Empire buyers is Eire.

There are also a considerable number of buyers from the United States. Others from Equador and Morocco have also been noted.

To assist visitors from overseas, interpreters, whose services are available free of charge, are in attendance at each entrance and in the special Buyers' Clubs.

Baby Cot as Gift Bought by Queen

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 23

Queen Elizabeth bought a rose pink baby cot today while touring the British Industries Fair with King George. The King and Queen purchased numerous gifts to be sent to friends. Presumably this was the Queen's object in buying the cot.

On Monday the Queen spent two hours at the fair, mingling with the crowds about the stalls where business began briskly. In the textile section, she bought material at a shilling a yard with which to have dresses made for Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose.

Netherlands Dredgers Get Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—An armada of dredging mills, tugs, floating cranes and derricks, water-tank ships, bunker ships, lighters and pontoons, manned by the Netherlands' most experienced dredgers and hydraulic engineers, is setting sail for South Africa on a £1,125,262 job. It is the widening, deepening and extension of the port of Cape Town.

The Union of South Africa recently selected the Holland Contracting Company here for the important hydraulic work, including the removing of an existing breakwater, the construction of a new one, the general improvement of the harbor, and the deepening of the sandy and rocky bottom.

Netherlands hydraulic engineers and dredge-masters are specialists in water works, for which the Netherlands offer an excellent training ground. The Zuiderzee draining works, the construction of dikes, dams, ditches, cofferdams, harbor works, locks and sluices, the construction of canals and bridges and the correction of rivers, keep many contracting companies busy.

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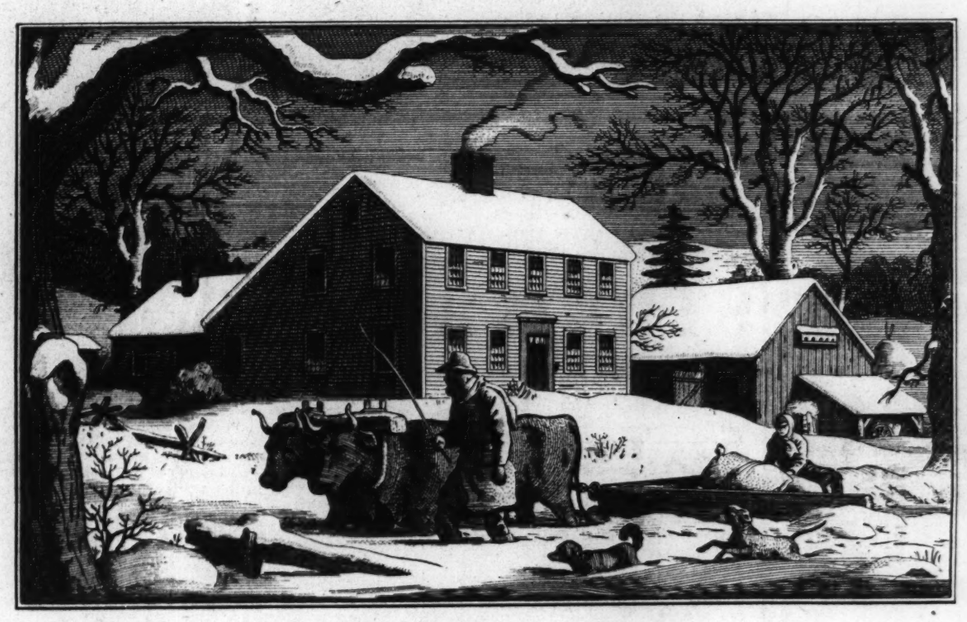

NEW ENGLAND makes a holiday of WINTER!

"Where shall we go skiing this week end?" Thousands of enthusiasts find the answer at Boston railroad stations, where bulletins give accurate reports of snow conditions.

NEW ENGLAND's enthusiasm toward winter is still a mystery to citizens in more temperate climates. As a Boston scribe wrote upon his return from this year's Rose Bowl game in California: "It is impossible to explain to those sun worshippers that winter is now something that New England prays for and enjoys; that, with occasional exceptions, it isn't anything now to cause the common citizen any vast amount of inconvenience or suffering. Houses are built for it. Roads are cleared for it. Clothing is designed for it."

Thanks to snow trains, good roads, ski tows and hospitable country inns, city dwellers by the thousand find sports and recreation on snow-clad slopes. Sound economics too—for last year a New England village of six hundred inhabitants added eighty thousand dollars to its revenue from winter recreation. Here is a promising new industry—an industry which is as *permanently* New England's as the very mountains themselves.

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5. Grade B Vitamin D Milk
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7. Regular B Milk
8. Chocolate Milk
9. Chocolate Drink
10. Cream Buttermilk
11. Light Cream
12. Medium Cream
13. Heavy Cream
14. Sour Cream
15. Sweet Butter
16. Salt Butter
17. Cheese
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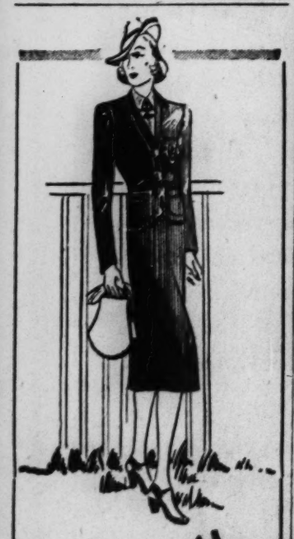

Mid-South
Navy blue Suit of Franklin Fabric filling a definite need for Aiken and mid-southern resorts.
A bright monogram on the pocket lends a touch of gaiety.
Mrs. Franklin inc.
260 So. 17th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bailey Attacks New Deal Policy on Relief Spending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—One of the most direct and drastic attacks against the policy of pouring out treasury money to relieve unemployment was heard on the Senate floor here from Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, prior to the vote on the $250,000,000 relief bill.

Declaring that the "pump had not been primed," that unemployment is almost as great as at the 1934 peak, and that the Treasury faced possible bankruptcy after spending $9,000,000,000 for relief, Senator Bailey, in a ringing address that brought joy to conservatives, denounced the whole present policy.

"I have a deep fear that after four years of this procedure," he declared solemnly, "we must realize that pouring out money is futile so far as relief is concerned, futile so far as recovery is concerned, and, on the other hand, is breaking down our credit and breaking down our Government every day."

Senator Bailey is one of the few conservative senators who could combine the ability and daring to make such a point blank frontal attack, and even his chief opponent, Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, in reply, referred to the "very eloquent and forceful speech from one of the ablest men in public life in this country today."

"We have 9,000,000 unemployed, a public debt of $38,000,000,000 and we are still being called on to pour it out and pour it out, and we know that when it is paid and spent our condition will be worse than it was before!"

Senator Bailey asked that the Administration drop its policy of "spending and discouraging."

"If this Administration would set out to encourage Americans and American enterprises," he cried, "we would employ more people in 90 days and employ them for years to come than we could employ with billions of dollars."

Hammering out his conclusion, he shouted:

"We know that if we go on we will reach the time when we cannot borrow any more; then we will have our millions crying to us; then we will have a bankrupt treasury."

The debate sprang from efforts of Bailey-led conservaties to write a 25 per cent contributing feature on local areas as a requirement for receiving federal funds. Popular arguments that WPA workers are "bums" and "loafers" featured the debate, and were hotly denied by Administration sponsors.

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico said the Government has already secured the proposed average contribution from the states. Senator Bailey explained this did not hold true of some localities.

Suppose some of the localities could not pay, asked Senator H. H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming.

"This new conception that the American people and their states shall hang around the public treasury when we are on the verge of exhausting our credit is a state of mind which is utterly unworthy of the American people and the American states!" retorted Senator Bailey.

Lucien Borne Wins Quebec's Mayorship

QUEBEC, Feb. 23 (CP)—Lucien Borne, a business man, came forward today to take over administration of Quebec's City Hall with the largest majority yet chalked up in a mayoralty contest.

Defeating Mayor J. E. Gregoire, a lawyer and former professor of economics who sought re-election for a third term, Mr. Borne rolled up a sweeping margin of 5,664 with seven polls in the six wards unreported.

The new Mayor received 15,539 of the record-breaking 25,414 counted ballots and swept every one of the half dozen wards with more than 500-vote margins.

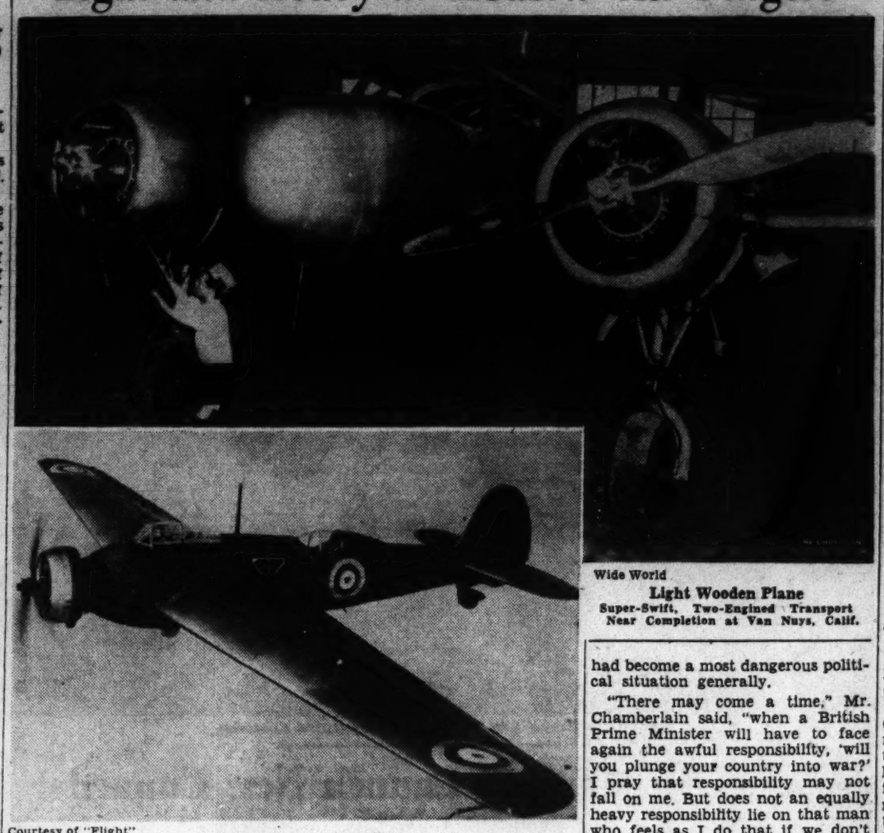
Mr. Gregoire campaigned on promises to "carry on City Government on sound economic principles" but poor reception of the former university professor's platform in the labor division was a big factor in his defeat.

'Nations in Nightmare,' China's Ambassador Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Chinese Ambassador Chenting T. Wang predicted today that the world's stupendous rearmament would bring destruction and death.

"All nations," he said, addressing the Washington Rotary Club, "are in a nightmare. Even peace loving nations like the United States find it necessary to spend billions of dollars for their armaments." He suggested that Rotary Club join in developing a right mental attitude toward peace, and advocated that they raise "good neighborhood" funds to spread the example of the friendship between Canada and the United States throughout the world.

Light and Heavy in Modern 'Air Fingers'



Wide World
Light Wooden Plane
Super-Swift, Two-Engined Transport Near Completion at Van Nuys, Calif.

Courtesy of "Flight"
British Flight Plane
Three Vickers "Wellesley" Planes Like This One Are Being Prepared for a Long-Distance Hop, Possibly From Great Britain to Singapore

British Conservatives Strive To Prevent Call for Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 23—Parliament has reassembled today with a feeling that the National Government, while it is still numerically intact—for the number of its nominal supporters who voted against it in last night's censure debate was insignificant—has nevertheless been gravely shaken by what has occurred.

Upon paper Prime Minister Chamberlain might seem not to have done badly in defeating as he did the Opposition's strongly pressed indictment of his foreign policy by the very substantial margin of 330 votes to 168. It is nevertheless regarded as no small matter that—on so crowded an occasion when feelings on all sides were so deeply stirred—more than a hundred of his followers should have found one excuse or another for not exercising their suffrages.

The bulk of the Conservatives are resolved not to risk a general election at a moment so unfavorable to their own prospects as is the present one. Their overwhelming majority in the Government gives them confidence that they can take the time needed to win back confidence—confidence that for the time being has become shaken.

Opposition groups on the other hand think their chance of forcing an election upon an unwilling Government is also good and are going to work along these lines.

Churchill in Stiff Opposition

The debate of the past two days, while conducted upon the whole on party lines, has been remarkable for the fact that so redoubtable an independant Conservative debater as is Mr. Winston Churchill threw to the winds what have hitherto been generally regarded as his own excellent prospects of being shortly invited to rejoin the Cabinet by plunging in vigorously against the Prime Minister. Mr. Churchill's arguments, indeed, proved some of the most formidable which the Government had to meet. Mr. Churchill drew a picture of Signor Mussolini in grave difficulty—financial, economic and moral—behind all his glittering conquest and much-boasted political success.

Wouldn't it have been better, he suggested, for the British Government to have waited while these "corrective processes" took their course instead of rushing in to open negotiations the moment Italian willingness to make concessions appeared.

Defends Eden's Action

Mr. Eden, Mr. Churchill said, had been "absolutely right" in resigning when the Prime Minister intervened to endeavor to come to terms. "This last week," he added, cynically, "has been a good week for dictators, one of the best they have ever had."

The attack made upon the Government by speakers like Clement R. Attlee, Opposition Leader, and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, vice chairman of the Labor Party, was less damaging in that it represented the normal attitude of the Opposition which had found itself suddenly presented with an excellent opportunity of weakening the position of its opponents in power.

The situation regarding Mr. David Lloyd George, who also attacked the Government, was somewhat different in that he occupies a more detached position as an elder statesman. His charge nevertheless that Mr. Chamberlain had allowed dictators to accomplish their avowed intention of getting rid of Mr. Eden went home.

Co-operation With France

The Prime Minister nevertheless succeeded in cheering up his party when he defended the need for not considering overmuch the niceties of procedure in the overwhelming need of not missing an opportunity when it came—in the closest co-operation with France—for introducing an atmosphere of good will into what had become a most dangerous political situation generally.

"There may come a time," Mr. Chamberlain said, "when a British Prime Minister will have to face again the awful responsibility, 'will you plunge your country into war?' I pray that responsibility may not fall on me. But does not an equally heavy responsibility lie on that man who feels as I do that if we don't take action now we may presently be faced by the frightful question, 'Should I be fulfilling my duty if I failed to take that action now as I have done?'"

Dispute Over Grandi Telegram

A charge immensely important tactically for the Opposition made by Mr. Lloyd George against the Prime Minister was that Mr. Chamberlain had not taken Mr. Eden fully into his confidence. "There was a telegram from Count Grandi on Sunday morning," Mr. Lloyd George said. "There was a Cabinet meeting in the afternoon. The telegram wasn't there."

A tense moment followed when Mr. Chamberlain interrupted to say he merely had learned of the telegram's import from a friend of the Italian Ambassador, Count Dino Grandi. He told the Cabinet of its purport, acceptance of the British formula for removing foreign volunteers from Spain but said he did not get the telegram itself until Monday.

Here Mr. Eden intervened to say that he had received at the time of his resignation no official intimation from the Italian Government. "It is quite true," he added, "that the Prime Minister told me he had received such an intimation but I did not know and he did not tell me from what quarter it came. Had it reached the Foreign Office it would, of course, have made no difference to my decision."

Princeton Honors Massachusetts Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23—The Moses Taylor Pyne Honor Prize, the highest general distinction a Princeton University undergraduate can win, has been bestowed this year upon Frank Wendell Rounds Jr., '38, of Winchester, Mass.

The presentation was made at the meeting of the National Alumni Association here yesterday, when Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of the University, said Mr. Rounds has "most clearly manifested the qualifications of excellent scholarship, manly qualities, and effective support of the best interests of Princeton University."

Mr. Rounds, who graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where he edited the school paper, is an honor major in the Classics Department, Chairman of the Daily Princetonian, undergraduate newspaper; a member of the Undergraduate Council, the Triangle Club, and Vice-President of the Westminster Society, a religious and social organization composed of Presbyterian undergraduates.

Nine nominees for two vacant alumni trusteeships were made at the meeting, election to come in June, and the Armstrong Upper Class Club Scholarship Trophy was awarded to Court Club, through its President, Louis R. Gray '38 of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by Dr. Dodds.

Comments in British Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 23—Newspaper comment today on the Parliamentary debates which preceded Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's success in defeating an Opposition measure of censure, followed purely party lines.

The Times, Conservative, says even if Anglo-Italian negotiations fail "the Cabinet will still have been right not to withhold summarily and arbitrarily a simple proof of good faith on their side."

The Telegraph, Conservative, says: "The decisive verdict of the House after two full days of debate should do much to remove misapprehensions and refute misrepresentation."

The Manchester Guardian, Liberal, says: "Mr. Chamberlain's arguments failed to convince the Opposition and failed to convince some of his own party."

The Daily Herald, Liberal, comments that Mr. Chamberlain's action "brings an end of all that remains of Britain's moral authority in the world."

The News Chronicle, Liberal, says: "The poverty of the Cabinet's policy was revealed in all its nakedness."

The Yorkshire Post, Conservative, calls the debate "unhappy" and says it has "left many disturbing uncertainties."

The Birmingham Post, Chamberlainite, says in letting Mr. Eden go the Prime Minister has "taken a strong line and a brave line with his eyes open. One is glad to know that his policy so far as this country is concerned will be given a fair chance."

European Balance at Stake In Italo-British Agreements

(Continued from Page 1)

principle" in the conduct of international affairs.

Labor's attempt to force general elections is expected to fail but efforts are already beginning to establish new groupings within the framework of the present House of Commons. Mr. David Lloyd George gave a broad hint to Mr. Eden in Commons debate yesterday that he should be the leader of it.

Further Work for Eden

Mr. Eden's responsibilities, said Mr. Lloyd George in a significant passage, "are not at an end. The people of this country will look to him for guidance and inspiration."

It will take some time, however, for the politicians to explore the possibilities in this direction.

Meanwhile Government supporters seek to minimize the extent of differences dividing Mr. Chamberlain's policy from Mr. Eden's. Critics admit that the actual incident which caused the break was on a matter of tactics, but they hold that this was inevitable and does not alter the fact that Mr. Eden looks toward the League and Mr. Chamberlain away from it; Mr. Eden toward collective security, Mr. Chamberlain away from it; Mr. Eden seeks to buttress the sanctity of treaty engagements; Mr. Chamberlain is willing to condone their breach.

A telling argument brought by the Chamberlain critics is the hostile reception of his attitude in all countries with which Britain hitherto has been on friendly terms, including the United States and the Dominions. Secretary Ickes' reference to fascism in a broadcast speech last night is much commented in this connection.

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The House of Commons last night refused to vote censure of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's new foreign policy to seek agreement with Italy and Germany. The vote was 330 to 168.

Conservatives rallied to vote down a Labor motion censuring the Prime Minister for seeking an immediate settlement with Premier Mussolini over which Mr. Anthony Eden quit the Cabinet.

The vote upholding the Chamberlain program culminated a day of bitter debate.

Britain's war-time Prime Minister, Mr. David Lloyd George, and Ex-Foreign Secretary Eden were central figures in the dramatic scene.

Vote Retains Cabinet

Winding up support of the Labor motion, Mr. Herbert Morrison declared the resigned Foreign Secretary had been "stabbed in the back with an Italian dagger" and praised President Roosevelt for "speaking to the world," an example he urged British Ministers to follow.

Mr. W. S. Morrison's closing speech for the Chamberlain Government said its policy was one of rearmament and conciliation.

Had the Labor motion carried it would have amounted to a vote of non-confidence in the Government and resulted either in formation of a new Cabinet or a nation-wide election.

Prime Minister Chamberlain in the debate shouted to the opposition that the League of Nations as protection against aggression was "a delusion" and demanded that Geneva throw off its "shams and pretenses."

Mr. Chamberlain, striving to make his voice heard above the cries of the Labor Party members, cried:

"We must not try to delude ourselves, and still more we must not try to delude small, weak nations that they will be protected by the League against aggression.

"We know that nothing of the kind can be expected."

Opposes League Risks

"The League is unable to provide collective security for anybody . . .," Mr. Chamberlain declared. "I would stay in the League because I have faith that it will be reconstituted. . . .

"But I doubt very much if the League will ever do its best work so long as its members are nominally bound to impose sanctions (economic penalties) or impose force in support of its principles. . . .

"Nations that remain in the League must not be saddled with risks they are not prepared to take. . . .

"If the League would throw off the shams and pretenses which everyone sees through and come out with a declaration of what it is prepared to do, its moral force as a focus for public opinion would be multiplied at once.

Mr. Chamberlain, who has promised to submit any agreement with Italy to the League of Nations, added that Geneva still had "valuable work to do."

"I would not tear up a single article—even XVI—because I hope it will be reconstructed in such a form that it really may be possible to use those powers and functions as originally intended," he declared.

[Article XVI of the League Covenant authorizes punitive measures, both economic and military, against other members deemed to have taken aggressive action in violation of League law.]

Safety Poster Contest On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—A "Drive Safely" poster contest with a first prize of 1,000 and 14 other cash prizes, open to all artists, amateur or professional, in the United States, is under way, closing on April 29. An exhibition of prize-winning posters and others considered outstanding will be held in Rockefeller Center by the sponsors, Devoe & Raynolds Company, 580 Fifth Avenue.

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You have just four more days in which to get the furniture you want at the extra low prices this Sale brings. Remember, nearly every piece on our two vast furniture floors is marked at a lower-than-usual price in the Sale. So, no matter what your furniture need may be, you can fill it here—at less. And for those who do not wish to disturb their savings accounts we can easily arrange deferred payments that will suit your particular requirements.

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Teruel Recaptured by Spanish Insurgents

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier), Feb. 23 (AP)—The strategic city of Teruel, in ruins after two months of bombardment, fell into Spanish Insurgent control again yesterday when Government forces gave up its defense and made a hasty retreat.

The Insurgents re-occupied the city, 160 miles east of Madrid, two months after the Government took it on Dec. 21 in one of its most successful operations of the war.

Entirely surrounded by Insurgent troops, the Government garrison formed into an attacking column and fought its way out of the city after a night of street fighting.

France in Command

Re-entry of Gen. Francisco Franco's troops into the strategically situated provincial capital was brought about by an offensive launched late last week. General Franco himself directed the final operations.

The Insurgents gradually regained possession of dominating positions outside the city and assured its fall by driving a circle around it Saturday.

Dispatches from Barcelona said Government forces still held important positions in the vicinity of Teruel from which they were shelling the city. These reports said the main body had checked its retreat and established positions at Puerto Escandon, a few miles to the south.

By a Staff Artist

Teruel Falls to Insurgents
White Section of the Map Shows Insurgent Territory, and Black Indicates the Area Still Held by the Loyalists

The retreating troops were said to have fallen back to Puerto Escandon, nine miles southeast of Teruel, to the strong defenses where the Government stopped the Insurgents early in the war and held them for nearly a year and a half.

Stand Against Rebels

They were reported making a strong stand there to keep General Franco's forces from marching on toward the Mediterranean.

Today, Rebel sources reported a sea bombardment of Sagunto and Valencia and air raids on coastal Barcelona and Tarragona.

The attacks on these points are mainly significant from the fact that the recapture of Teruel opens up once more for the Rebel leader a possibility of attempting to drive a wedge along the highway to Sagunto, cutting off Catalonia from the rest of Government-held Spain.

Just how serious Government losses were during the retreat from Teruel was disputed. Insurgent dispatches claimed that more than 1,000 were killed and 2,600 taken prisoner as the city fell, whereas a Government communique said the garrison had left "no men, arms, munitions or food within Teruel." The Government moreover, charged that Insurgents were able to enter Teruel only because of superiority of arms supplied to them by Italy and Germany. It claimed that the city's fall was without strategic significance.

Insurgent Spearhead

Insurgents, however, said that their troops advancing from Teruel, the southern tip of an insurgent spearhead aimed at the Government's Madrid-Valencia communications, had progressed to El Castellar, 15 miles directly East, and through Castralvo, three miles southeast.

Those positions would place the Insurgent front line less than 62 miles from the Mediterranean Coast between the key Government cities of Valencia and Barcelona.

A Government communiqué asserted, however, that Government troops were holding El Castellar and Castralvo, with new lines running from Villa Espesa, three miles south of Teruel, to the northeast through the two contested positions.

French Freighter Struck

The engagement off Valencia and Sagunto, neighboring ports, began with bombing and shelling of the cities by three Insurgent warplanes and the Insurgent cruisers Canarias, Baleares and Almirante Cervera and another vessel.

During the bombardment the French freighter Prado was struck and shells fell close to the Gaulois, another French ship.

Three squadrons of Government planes took off to meet the attack, one of them swooping low to drop a bomb on one of the Insurgent vessels. Columns of smoke arose from the ship—believed to have been the Almirante Cervera.

A French destroyer went to the aid of the Prado.

Austria to Recall Envoys

VIENNA, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Austrian official news agency has announced the Austrian consulates at Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia, all in Government Spain, had been closed.

[Austria announced its intention of officially recognizing the Insurgent regime of Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain, Jan. 12, at conclusion of a three-day conference of Austria and Hungary with the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.]

France to Increase Armament While Defending League Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 23 — Waiting with anxious skepticism the outcome of Britain's efforts to reach agreements with Italy and Germany, the French Government has decided to increase its armament, hold on to its eastern allies and cling to the League system of collective security.

The strength of the repercussions in France of Britain's Cabinet crisis can also be judged from the fact that Yvon Delbos yesterday offered his resignation as Foreign Minister to Premier Camille Chautemps. The Cabinet refused to consider it, however, and emphasized the importance of continuing M. Delbos' policy of Franco-British diplomatic solidarity.

Appearing before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies in the afternoon, M. Delbos declared: "The French Government, faithful to its friendship, its alliances and to the Covenant of the League of Nations does not in the least abandon its efforts to revive collective security."

He added, however, that France would not refuse to consider the possibility of French negotiations with Italy if the Anglo-Italian conversations proved fruitful. Questioned about Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's allusion to the four-power pact, M. Delbos insisted that any agreement between Britain, France, Italy, and Germany must remain open to all countries. Above all, he said, France was as determined as ever to carry out its obligations to defend Czechoslovakia's independence and territorial integrity.

Thus the French attitude in the face of what is considered here a reversal of British foreign policy may be summed up: "Wait and see and keep our powder dry—and our allies contented."

The seriousness with which France regards the situation arising out of the Austrian crisis, Herr Hitler's speech and the resignation of Anthony Eden is indicated by fact that today for the first time since the war the Army and Air Committees of the French Senate—including more than half of the Upper House—met in joint secret session to discuss with Edouard Daladier, Minister of War, the Government's plans for strengthening the Nation's defense forces.

At a Cabinet meeting yesterday a loan of 3,200,000,000 francs (about $110,000,000) for additional armaments was approved, and a special "National Defense Loan Committee" was set up to regulate expenditures on all extra budgetary defense funds. The loan just announced brings these funds to a total of nearly 15,000,000,000 francs in addition to approximately 11,000,000,000 included in the budget. Other moves announced yesterday include sweeping reorganization of the Air Force, particularly from the production end, and the appointment of Gen. Joseph Vuillemin as Commander-in-Chief of the French Air Force.

Anti-German Front Forming in Austria?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 23—A strong movement on the part of the anti-German elements in Austria to line up a workman's and peasant's front in support of Chancellor Schuschnigg and Austrian independence has developed during the week of excitement since the Berchtesgaden agreement. Many thousands of workers have signed a resolution supporting the Chancellor and there is talk of Socialists, Monarchists and Jews combining against the National Socialists.

Meanwhile for the first time in Austrian history a member of the Government has radiocast a speech to the National Socialists. Dr. Walter Seyss-Inquart, the new pro-German Minister of the Interior, adopted this course as the National Socialists, in defiance of a Government order prohibiting all demonstrations except those of the Fatherland Front, prepared a big parade tonight in honor of the Minister.

Displays by Students

The prohibition, which came after several days of parades, and other signs of jubilation on the part of the National Socialists following the Hitler-Schuschnigg talks, had been followed by an organized demonstration on the part of Fatherland Front students at the University. National Socialist students then surrounded the University with counter-demonstrations, so that Ringstrasse, Vienna's main street, had to be closed to traffic, and the situation became serious.

National Socialist students declare that they would not obey an order against demonstrations so long as Fatherland Front students were allowed to make manifestations. Dr. Seyss-Inquart said that now strict discipline was very important.

Schuschnigg to Speak

He emphasized that peace and not conflict among people of the same nation was the watchword for a time when the German race had to use all of its strength for its honor, its freedom, and its rights.

He reminded the National Socialists that the flag of the Reich and its hymns were not to be used in demonstrations. The National Socialist greeting should not be used when it was for the purpose of provocation.

For Dr. Schuschnigg's address tomorrow, state theaters are to be closed and private theaters and movies will be compelled to radiocast the speech before beginning the evening performances. All dwelling houses and big buildings are to put out their flags. The Czechoslovakian Parliament has postponed its foreign political debate on recent events until after the forthcoming address of the Chancellor.

Astor Defends Chamberlain

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 23 (AP)—Great Britain's new foreign policy of conciliation with Europe's dictators is based, says Viscount Astor, English statesman, on the conviction of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's supporters that "small issues" should not be the cause of another World War.

Lord Astor characterized the dominant foreign sentiment in England as favoring a policy of limited commitments as opposed to the group desiring to co-operate with France and Soviet Russia "in maintaining, even by war, the status quo in Europe under the guise of collective security."

The majority faction, he said today, felt "that the democracies of England and the British Dominions would not and should not force another war on relatively small issues."

German Situation

"Take for instance the German minorities," he asserted. "There the issues include whether there should be a customs union between Austria and Germany, or whether there should be a plebiscite in Austria to decide if the Germans in Austria should unite with Hitler, or again whether there should be provincial self-government for the 3,000,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia."

An attitude of conciliation with Herr Hitler on such issues, as shown by Mr. Chamberlain in his clash with Anthony Eden, retired Foreign Secretary, does not constitute "a surrender to dictatorship," Lord Astor said.

Risks for Peace

Viscount Astor said England "is prepared to take the risks for peace" with European nations because conditions in the Orient demand that the British fleet be concentrated in the Far East.

"The real menace to the world comes from Japan," he said, and until England improves her relations with Germany and Italy "it must be impossible for England to producer her full naval strength in the Far East."

"The cause of democracy," he continued, "will be helped if we can preserve peace satisfactorily. This is a policy of practical common sense. It indicates no support for Fascism or Hitlerism."

Regarding Germany's demands for colonies, Lord Astor, in an interview with the Arizona Republic, said the question was one of prestige.

"It should be possible to negotiate a settlement without another world war. Trying to rectify some of the mistakes of the Versailles Treaty by compromise instead of fighting to perpetuate them is statesmanship. That is what the British Prime Minister is attempting."

British Action Suits Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

Danube basin and Southeast Europe.

That it is pointed out here would be the English counterpart of that section of Herr Hitler's last speech in which he stated that Germany concerned itself only with its own interests and only those would it defend.

With Mr. Chamberlain or another Minister pursuing what would amount to a pro-German foreign policy, it is felt that rapprochement between England and Germany will develop rather than any closer understanding between England and Russia. Mr. Chamberlain's desire to revive the old four-power pact idea—the co-operation of Germany, Italy, France and England—is taken by Germany to mean that England, which already has granted so much to the Reich in the last few years because of British difficulties elsewhere, will now probably grant Germany's remaining conditions.

In this connection France's future attitude is naturally being watched in political circles here. France, it has long been felt here, needs continental friends who are willing to co-operate more closely than England in continental affairs.

Will France turn to closer co-operation with Soviet Russia so as to guarantee its Central European interests or will it—assuring that the internal political position allows—see in a four-power pact the solution of its problems? Unless all former German statements of foreign policy are to be reversed the Third Reich's acceptance of active co-operation in any new four-power pact would automatically mean a considerable loosening of French ties with Russia.

The exit of Anthony Eden is naturally associated in the thought of many older-generation Germans with parallel case of Théophile Delcassé, French Foreign Minister 32 years ago, who was then sacrificed, not to Italian but to German demands in the Moroccan crisis.

Green to Administer U. S. Crop Insurance

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—A former Missouri farm boy, Roy M. Green, was named today Manager of the $100,000,000 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the agency created under the new farm law to insure wheat growers against crop failures.

The appointment was made by the newly organized Corporation's Board of Directors, which also selected Cecil A. Johnson, formerly of Ames, Iowa, as its Secretary.

Mr. Green has been chief of the Agriculture Department's division of finance in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics since 1935. Mr. Johnson has been in charge of the Commodity Loans Section of the north central region of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for several years.

Mexican-Japanese Deal Denied by Ambassador

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera said Feb. 21 that reports that the Mexican Government was negotiating with Japan over mining properties in Michoacan or the harbor at Mazatlan were "completely lacking in basis."

The Ambassador's statement was made after he had received advices from his Government.

Japan Suspects Plot

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Foreign Office spokesman today denied reports Japan and Mexico were contracting for Japanese engineers to do construction work at Mazatlan Harbor. "We are inclined to suspect the rumor was spread by persons attempting to damage the good understanding between the United States and Japan," the spokesman said.

Plan of Training Against Air Raids Begins in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An organized system of training for air raid protection recently was started by the British Government following an announcement by Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary.

The chief feature of the scheme is a central school that is being set up in London. Here municipal offices will receive instruction qualifying them to organize similar institutions in their own centers, each of which is to have a body of instructed volunteers to help the householders to make necessary arrangements for themselves.

Textbooks of instructions have been prepared and are to be issued to these volunteers, who are also to distribute gas masks when need arises.

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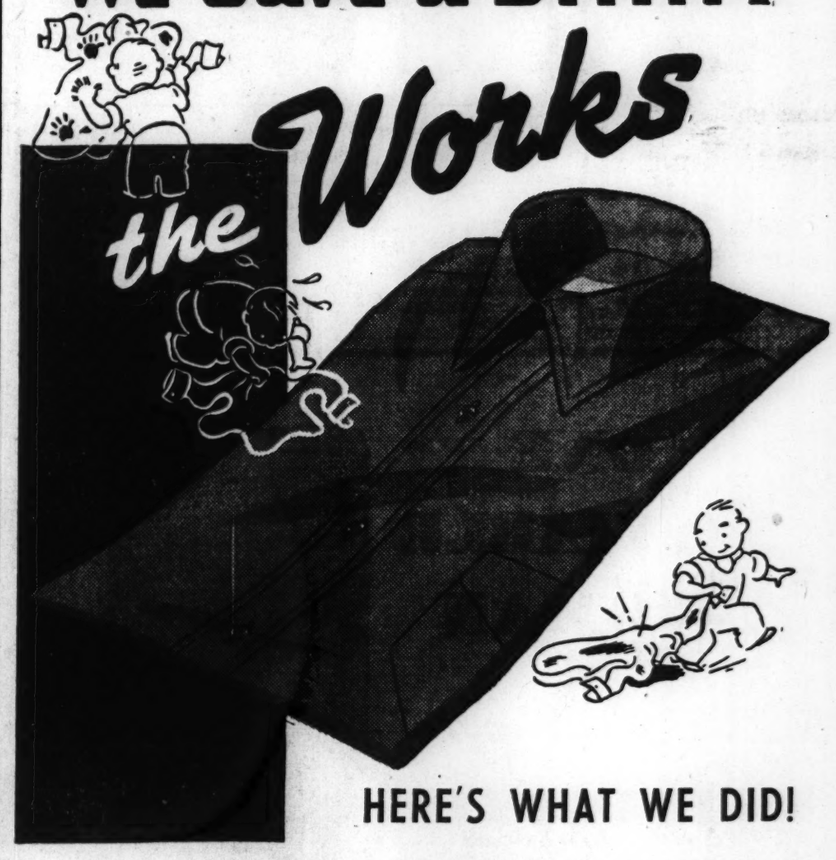

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A shirt manufacturer sent us four shirts. They were of sanforized broadcloth material—one white and three plain solid colored ones . . . blue—tan—and green. Not expensive shirts, just the popular priced kind—size 15. With the shirts came these instructions . . . "Wash them fifty times (that's equivalent to one year's use, when sent to the laundry weekly); we want to see how they look after you GIVE THEM THE WORKS." The purpose was, to determine the condition of the shirts, after they were put through fifty of our fu'l time regular washings . . . also, the lasting qualities of the colors. After the test . . . colors were NOT faded looking—a shade or two lighter perhaps, but . . . still bright . . . still size 15 . . . still a GOOD SHIRT. A fine tribute for the manufacturer—an even greater tribute for our laundry. May we serve you?

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McNutt Not a Candidate For Anything, He Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—With all the panoply of a presidential boomlet, including orthodox denials of the boom, sun-browned High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt of the Philippines held a press conference here today.

He repeated twice for the benefit of motion picture cameras that he was "not a candidate for anything," and smilingly pointed out he had work to do for the Philippines, and the campaign was two years off, anyway. Following which Mr. McNutt prepares tonight to shake the hands of more than 4,000 people who have been invited to a reception in his honor at the Mayflower Hotel, where his friends and allies now occupy more than 50 suites.

The commissioner was asked if he favored a third term for President Roosevelt, and because the motion picture cameras were not grinding at that moment he had to repeat his answer a quarter of an hour later.

"That is a matter for Mr. Roosevelt to speak about," he said the first time.

"But Mr. Roosevelt won't talk about it," protested the reporter.

"Well that is something you fellows know more about than I do," replied the High Commissioner.

Such is Fame

The scene as it unfolded was characteristic of many that occur in the capital. Ten minutes before the hotel press conference, all elevators seemed to be stopping at the sixth floor where the Commissioner has his suite. In the room were jammed news men, camera men, motion picture men, Indiana politicians and hotel functionaries. Photoflood lights dazzled and heated the chamber, serpentine electric cords coiled underfoot, and "still" camera men wriggled about on the floor and in other unexpected places with candid cameras.

Mr. McNutt appeared promptly and handled himself well in the judgment of old-timers. The former American Legion head is a strickingly distinguished figure with a tanned, youthful face, strong aquiline features crested with a shock of white hair, which contrasts with heavy black-eyebrows. He wore an immaculate suit, black silk tie. He wore his phi Beta Kappa key, had a Legion button in his lapel.

Reporters acted as "stooges" for the motion picture men and put their questions close to the microphone where both query and answer could be recorded.

"I'm not a candidate for any public office," Mr. McNutt said to the first one. "I'm giving my entire time, energy and thought to American affairs in the Philippine Islands." When the question had to be run over again he reiterated this without the change of a word.

A minute later, when asked if he was returning to the United States this fall to launch his candidacy, the former Governor declared:

"I am going back to the Islands and stay there as long as I am needed."

The motion picture machine stopped at this but when the Roosevelt third-term matter came up, that had to be reported, too.

"Thanks a lot, boys!" said the cameraman at the end.

Silent on Eastern Questions

Mr. McNutt declined to comment on Indiana politics where his organization is fighting renomination of Senator Frederick Van Nuys, who split with Mr. Roosevelt on the court issue. He also refused to discuss Philippine defense, or Far East politics. But on the reputed disciplining of Lieut. Col. Davenport Johnson, Commandant of Hamilton Field, California, for flying him and Wayne Coy, his administrative assistant, from the coast to Denver, he made a spirited comment.

He argued that he and Mr. Coy are employees of the War Department and hence fully entitled to such transportation, and that Colonel Johnson could not justly be disciplined. The latter has just been transferred to Chanute Field, Ill., where he will not be in command. Mr. McNutt said when he arrived at San Francisco the Air Corps Commander there told him air transportation would be available.

Advancement of the date on which the Philippines should be given independence, he said at one point, is "pretty well out of the question."

Mr. McNutt was airily unconscious of the political reception for him tonight, which has transferred the big hotel into a sort of campaign headquarters.

"Heavens and earth!" He retorted to one presidential query-" that's two years off! Lets talk about immediate problems."

One "immediate problem" seemed to be the big reception. There was nothing political about that, said Indiana politicians—gracious no! Just an intimate little affair with friends—about 4,000 of them.

Patrol Squadron Back at Norfolk

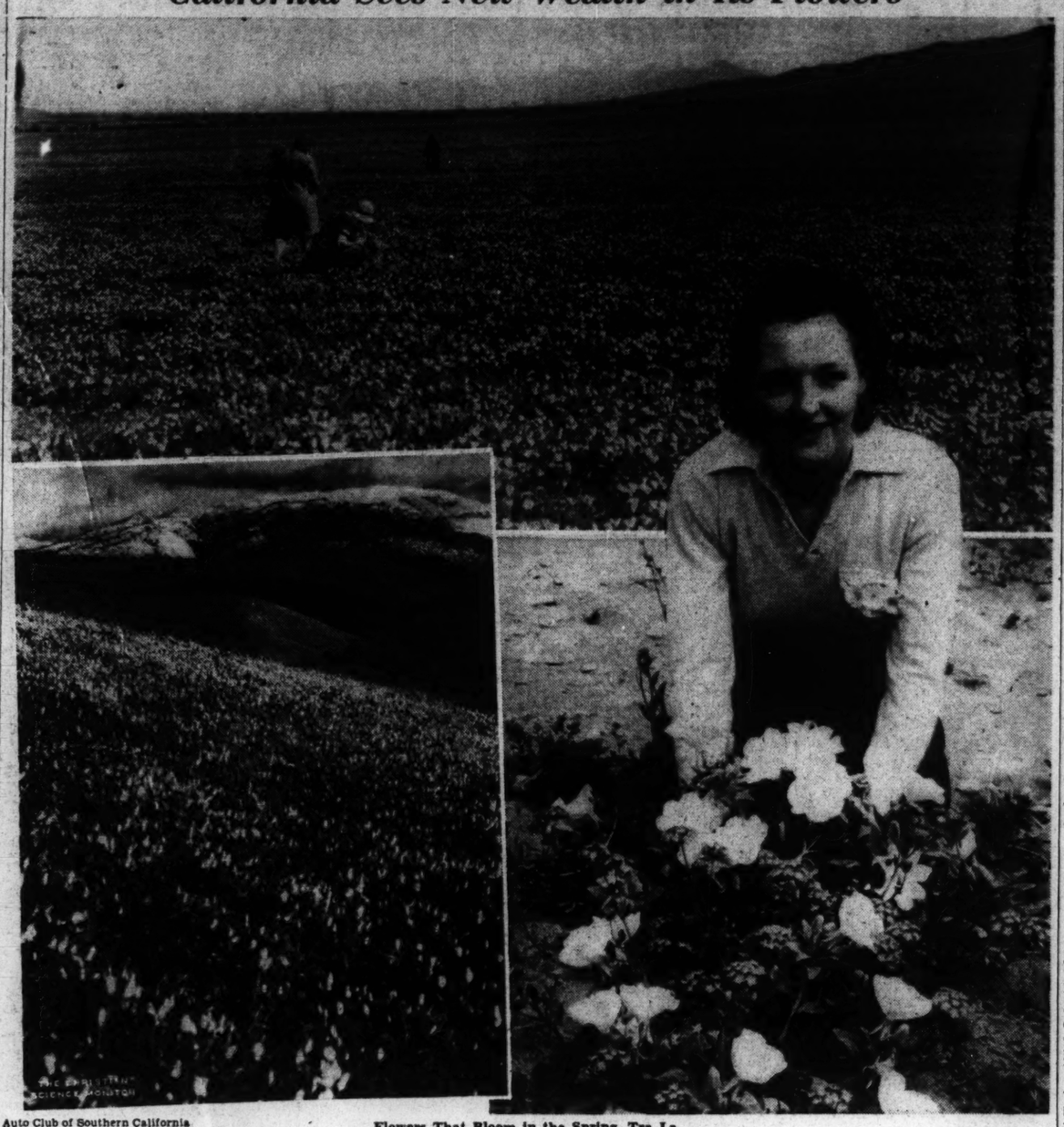
NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 23 (AP)—Naval Patrol Squadron 14 was home at the Norfolk naval air station yesterday after a 1,200-mile non-stop flight from Guantanamo Bay that climaxed two weeks of operation with Army, Navy, and Coast Guard units in war maneuvers at Culebra Island.

The squadron, consisting of nine giant patrol planes commanded by Lieut. W. J. Slattery, left Guantanamo Bay Monday. Three hours off Cape Hatteras the squadron ran into darkness, fog and a driving rainstorm.

Visibility became so poor that three of the planes dropped from the formation and came home along the Carolina banks.

After leaving Guantanamo Bay, the squadron headed up the Cuban coast, across Cape Maysi and across the Caribbean.

California Sees New Wealth in Its Flowers



Auto Club of Southern California

Flowers That Bloom in the Spring, Tra La

Snow and Flowers Mix — Acres of Flowers in a California Valley — Desert Flowers in Variety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Nearly 100 years ago, it was gold that turned the eyes of the world to California. Then, only a few years afterward, in 1856, William Wolfskill shipped the first oranges East, thereby starting the flood of the yellow gold of the citrus industry. In 1864 the production of the black gold of oil began, and now, in the vision of a growing group of men, the 1940's will see the opening up of a new source of wealth, yielding a sweet gold that will be the concentrated essence of thousands of acres of flowers.

One of the world's most ancient arts, that of producing the essential oils that are the basis of perfume, then will have circled the globe from the Orient where its beginnings are lost in the mists of antiquity, to the rim of the Pacific Coast in Southern California.

There are 200,000 acres of land available, with climatic conditions and soil suitable for floriculture on a huge scale, along the Pacific Coast from San Diego upward. Like the "Acres of Diamonds" of Dr. Russell Conwell's famous lecture, California's acres of flowers may be destined to provide the key to a new and great treasure chest of productive wealth in sweet fragrance locked in its flowers.

Educators at Atlantic City Study Government Invasion

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 23—What is the Government going to do? The question has become a familiar refrain in the canyons of Wall Street. But it has a new significance to the 1,000 educators here for the annual convention of the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations and the 12 societies with similar aims which have their meetings at the same time.

Officially, the joint program is devoted entirely to co-ordination, co-ordination of guidance and personnel work in educational institutions, and co-ordination of guidance and personnel work in communities. But unofficially, tramping the boardwalk in the nation's playground, men and women are asking themselves what is the Government going to do? Is the United States Employment Service going to gobble up junior placement? If so, what will be the effect upon thousands of boys and girls, and what will be the effect upon the positions and wages of hundreds of trained guidance and personnel workers who are now a part of the public school system?

The struggle has been felt for some years, but at this meeting it is coming openly to the surface in a challenge to the efficiency of the schools themselves and also of the government service. It is lending a keen interest to those projects of co-operation between the two already launched in a dozen cities. The general opinion is that government officials have been generous in wanting "to play ball" with the educators. But the question is how long the "hands-off" policy will or can be continued and what the future will be for the school people.

Cities Are Questioned

In view of the seriousness of the problem, representatives from the dozen or so cities where project are humming along capably in the joint direction of both the employment service and the schools are being eagerly questioned as to the results. There are groups constantly seeking to learn about the work in Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Providence, Oakland, and Cleveland and elsewhere, each with a different form of co-ordination worked out sympathetically by the two groups involved.

But there is also the National Youth Administration, which partly because educators themselves could not decide where it should be placed, is operating as a separate entity and also is setting up counseling and placement agencies.

How long will the taxpayers permit the expenditure of funds by three groups, all attempting more or less the same task. One important member of the convention ventured the prediction that in 25 years not a single public school will be operating a placement office, but that in every school there will be such an activity financed and run by the United States Employment Service. And there is another rub, for the schools have established generally a higher salary schedule for this work than is the case with the employment service.

The question is not apt to be solved by this convention, but it is occasioning considerable talk here, along with the problem of how deans of women and deans of men and counselors are to reconcile their respective differences in responsibility so that they cease to "divide up a child" and tackle the task as efficiently as industry does.

New Aid in Selection

There is another aspect which is giving rise to some controversy. For many years guidance has proceeded comfortably on the theory that it should engage mainly in making available to children a wide range of information on all occupations, leaving them free to make their own choices. Dr. John Brewer of Harvard University has been a leader in promoting this theory.

But now along comes E. G. Williamson of the university testing bureau at the University of Minnesota and others to say that guidance should formulate an opinion as to the ability of the individual child, test him, tell him what he ought to do, and perhaps even see that he does it. Some of the those in the Williamson wing even go so far as to say that information should not be made general, but should even be withheld from children, lest a youngster pick out a job for which he is not fitted. This controversy will be aired during the sessions which opened today and will continue through Saturday.

Morris L. Cooke, consulting engineer of Philadelphia, brought up the issue in a speech today in which he recommended that "a student should become acquainted with many fields to improve his perspective, balance and insight," but that the personnel staff "should keep in such close contact that the growth of the student map be orderly rather than chaotic."

Courses Too Inflexible

W. H. Cowley of Ohio State University, Columbus, charged that education is almost completely demoralized by fixed curriculums which force students into courses for which they have no interest. Practically every college and university in the United States, he asserted, is ruled by the belief that the function of the institution is to train only the mind and not the whole student, which makes "higher education a dehumanized jumble quite unequal to its social responsibilities."

Both Dr. Cowley and Miss Helen Hall Moreland of Teachers' College, Albany, N. Y., referred to the conflicts between school people charged with instruction, business relationships, and student affairs. Miss Moreland declared that she did not care about the title of the position but about the quality of the person filling it, and that "opportunity should be open to the best qualified person" man or woman.

Mrs. Marie R. Turner, Superintendent of Schools in Breathitt County, Kentucky, described the project by which a county planning council of civic leaders from churches, schools, business, and private agencies helps to make the schools more effective. In the grades, said Mrs. Turner, a careful investigation is made of pupils' backgrounds, teachers living in the small communities keep in intimate touch with the families of the students, and the information thus gained is turned over to the high school.

Ickes Inaugurates New Radio Tie to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—A new contact between Britain and the United States was inaugurated yesterday by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes in the first of a series of radio broadcasts entitled "America Speaks" sponsored by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The opening speech, coming directly after Europe's swift changes of the past week, caused somewhat of a sensation here in that Secretary Ickes appeared to be still thinking in terms of the type of co-operation of the democracies against dictatorship which has been a persistent and dominating note in American foreign policy during the past six months.

The early newspaper account of the speech gave it this slant, and some observers wondered if the Secretary of the Interior had written his speech before British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden had resigned, before Britain moved toward conciliation with Italy and before these events sent Administration foreign policy scrambling back to isolationism.

Fascism and Communism

Mr. Ickes denounced both Fascism and Communism, but he declared that Fascism "constitutes the greater threat in the world today," and added:

"Certainly with the Fascist countries of the world drawing closer and closer together in an ominous and bodeful phalanx, it behoves America and all other democratic nations to prove that, under a democratic form of government, the highest political liberty, as well as the greatest economic security, not only can, but will, be provided."

That this sort of statement might seem to implicate the Administration to a policy which has had to be shelved for the time being, if not scrapped altogether, was apparently realized in Mr. Ickes' office, for a last-minute correction was sent out to newspaper offices here putting at the top of the speech a disclaimer that Mr. Ickes was speaking for the Government or for President Roosevelt.

Actually the speech does not, on analysis, disclose any direct advocacy of a democratic or anti-Fascist world front. The menace of Fascism was a secondary feature of the speech the bulk of which was devoted to expounding to his British audience the New Deal thesis that the Roosevelt objective is to make democracy work. This is to be done by proving that economic security and material well being can be obtained to a higher degree under democracy than under Fascism, he indicated. And Mr. Ickes pointed out that measures which England has already taken to "make democracy work" and which are accepted in England today as being conservative, would be regarded as widely radical in the United States.

Mr. Ickes' Views

What Mr. Ickes was really doing was using the Fascist threat as a justification for the New Deal at home, rather than for an anti-Fascist front of the democratic nations. Washington observers are so in the habit of seeking a "democratic front" objective behind every Administration comment on foreign affairs that their first impulse here was to see this also in what Mr. Ickes had to say.

It is of course obvious that in theory many, if not most, of the high Administration officials here would like to see circumstances under which American co-operation would be possible against Fascist aggression. President Roosevelt is known to have been deeply distressed and personally saddened by the enforced surrender of Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg to Reichsführer Hitler. His State Department officials sent him a report from an American Official who saw Chancellor Schuschnigg shortly after the fateful visit at Berchtesgaden. This report told of how three German generals stood at attention behind Herr Hitler during the entire interview, giving the Austrian Chancellor the feeling that the collective bayonets of the entire German army were at his throat. This story, this mental picture of the three generals converting what was advertised as a conference into the brigandage of superior force, has made a deep impression here, not only with President Roosevelt, but throughout the Administration and at the State Department.

It confirms and strengthens the abstract desire to see some effective barrier raised to the advance of such methods of international conduct.

But the desire becomes for the time being academic. British approach to Italy destroys the concept of a democratic front. Official, and unofficial, foreign policy must revert to isolationism, backed by stronger national defense. It is everywhere taken for granted that the naval expansion program will have much easier sailing now that Britain is making terms with Itay, which inevitably takes the moral issue out of the European picture.

Economy League Sees Danger In Pension Drives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Declaring that there is a concerted drive to bring back undeserving veterans' pensions and to spread the pension system into entirely new categories, the National Economy League in a statement declares the time has come for taxpayers to unite in protest.

After listing the new pension bills in detail, the statement says:

"There is, therefore, a concerted drive not only to bring back undeserving pensions granted prior to March 20, 1933, such as pensions for veterans with no service-connected disabilities, but to set up entirely new awards never hitherto granted to widows and dependents of practically all World War veterans, regardless of war injuries and regardless of need.

"The time has come for a complete overhauling of veteran pension legislation. It is needed as sorely now as it was in March, 1933, when the Economy Act was passed, which cleared the rolls of vast numbers of undeserving pensioners and resulted in an annual saving of $300,000,000. Veterans clearly have no right to special and favored treatment above all other groups, simply because they once wore a uniform. Any veteran who was actually hurt in the war deserves generous compensation from the federal government and so do his widow and dependent children. All such deserving cases now receive generous treatment from the federal government."

The League adds:

"This country simply cannot stand the cost of a vast relief program and a rapidly expanding program of social insurance if the federal government must also, in addition, pay hundreds of millions of dollars for veterans who have no war injuries."

Hoover Receives Belgian Medal

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23 (AP)—Former President Hoover, on the last day of a "sentimental journey" to Belgium, whose war-time hardships he helped ease as Relief Administrator, today received the Vermeil Medal of Honor which only one other living person—Belgium's King Leopold—possesses.

Dr. Paul Hymans, Former Belgian Foreign Minister, paid tribute to Mr. Hoover as "the illustrious representative of that liberal democracy which is the hope of all those in the Old World who defend liberty and the rights of individuals."

Mr. Hoover last night was guest at a dinner given at the palace by King Leopold of the Belgians. Other guests included United States Ambassador Hugh Gibson and Paul van Zeeland, former Belgian Premier.

The former President of the United States is on a visit to the nation he aided during the World War.

U. S. Aid for Schools Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

ments of Education and the U. S. Office of Education are essential. Such an arrangement would give the Federal Government opportunity to demand satisfactory organization for administration and control of schools before releasing funds to them.

The Reeves Committee's report is expected to lay the groundwork for all future Federal education legislation during the Roosevelt Administration.

The "glaring inequalities" in educational opportunity referred to by the Committee have been brought to the attention of Congress before by the National Education Association. Statistics gathered by that group show that:

School terms range from 6½ to 9½ months in various states.

Over 1,000,000 children are enrolled in schools with sessions lasting less than six months out of the year.

Approximately 2,750,000 children of school age are without any public school facilities.

A school child may have any amount from $24 to $137 spent on his education in a year depending on the state where he lives.

In 12 states teachers' salaries average less than $750 a year.

The new grants recommended would be divided into six major funds, as follows:

1. A general aid fund for current operating and maintenance expenses of public elementary and secondary schools starting at $40,000,000 and increasing $20,000,000 a year to $140,000,000. These sums would be divided among states in proportion to their financial needs.

2. A fund starting at $2,000,000 and rising to $6,000,000 to improve the preparation of teachers and other educational personnel.

3. A fund of $20,000,000 the first year and $30,000,000 the second and following years, for construction of school buildings and reorganization of school districts.

4. A fund of $1,000,000 at first and $2,000,000 the third year and after, for improved administration of state Departments of Education.

5. A fund beginning at $5,000,000 and increasing to $15,000,000 for "civic general and vocational part-time adult educational activities" to be allocated among states on the basis of adult population.

6. A fund starting at $2,000,000 and rising to $6,000,000 for rural library services allocated on the basis of rural population.

A research fund of $1,250,000 increasing to $3,000,000 a year recommended for further educational research by universities, teachers' colleges, and other agencies approved by the U. S. Office of Education.

The Committee's recommendations cover a period of the next six years only. "Increased Federal aid after the 6-year period should be dependent not only upon needs," the report states, "but also upon further experience with Federal-state relationships."

Members held that it is entirely possible to work out relationships between the Federal Government and the states that will safeguard adequately the expenditure of Federal funds while continuing to maintain state and local autonomy in the direction of schools.

"That belief," they said, "should be tested by experience, however, before irrevocably committing the Federal Government to a large program of Federal aid."

Labor and industry as well as education were represented on the Reeves Committee. The only dissenter from the conclusions reached was T. J. Thomas, President of the Valier Coal Company, Chicago, who favored a smaller program of grants.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Toward a Day When Each Fabric Wears Its Name Tag

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

What Shall Our Labels Say?

The Woman Shopper Moves Toward Identified Fabrics

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The era when society was dependent on home industries is so far in the background as to be not even a memory but merely a tradition. Yet only within a short span of years has the technique of provident buying of mass products received consistent attention by agencies devoted to home economics.

It is a curious fact, moreover, that at the time when this comparatively new educational work is accelerating its pace, the complexities of manufacture already have made it utterly impossible for the consumer to acquire, by dint of her unaided effort, that knowledge of materials which would be to her advantage. At the moment when new courses in the selection and care of fabrics have been introduced into the home economics curriculums of some high schools and colleges; and when the United States Department of Agriculture, whose extension courses have enrolled thousands of rural homemakers over a period of a quarter of a century, is enlarging its student body by organizing classes for shoppers in department stores—at precisely this moment, everyone has become aware that consumers cannot possibly themselves learn to identify the fiber content of fabrics nor, lacking this fundamental information, care properly for particular materials.

Role of Consumer Altered

The role of consumer, therefore, has altered. Consumers today are not research workers but crusaders, whose vocation it is to awaken manufacturers of foods and garments to the necessity of supplying information which no layman can dig out for herself. Consumers no longer aspire to find their own facts but seek to extract them for the entire buying public, at their source, namely, in the case of garments, which are our concern in this story, from the manufacturers. Makers of yardage know the fiber content of their loomed and knitted goods and can pass this knowledge on to the converters, to whom it is essential for their technical processes. Therefore they are the logical distributors to the buyers of retail stores of that fiber-content news which the merchant, thus informed, should, in his turn, convey in the form of printed statements, to his clients, so that they can know what they are buying, in addition to appearance, and how to cleanse and take care of their clothes and household textiles.

Let us look for a moment at the chain of operations involved in the ready-to-wear garment.

Like the House That Jack Built

At the top is the yarn industry, huge and sub-divided, certain mills handling pure wool, others cotton, or linen, or silk, or rayon; others mixed yarns.

Yarn manufacturers sell to the mills that weave the yarns into fabrics. Then the converters step up and take the gray goods to their establishments for dyeing and finishing. By this time the fabric pageant is ready for inspection by the garment manufacturers, who purchase—what? Style and advantageous prices, in order to dispose of their suits and dresses to the buyers whom the retailers send out into the market; and who, in turn, buy appearance at low cost, because that is what, judging from long precedent, they believe the ultimate consumer goes out to get.

But the consumer is changing, and realization of this fact is creeping all the way up the line, and not by grapevine methods, either, but through organized campaigns. The contemporary client of retail establishments has already upset the basket of eggs by demanding durability, washability, resistance to light, and sufficient information regarding the products she buys to enable her to maintain them in their pristine freshness during their normal life span.

The Gainer, Even So

These facts are now pretty generally accepted and those industries on whose purse strings the demands are pulling, have almost accepted the necessity of opening up their money bags and spilling some of the change. It does cost money, and also time paid for with money, to publicize the facts demanded. The consumer will probably have to pay her share of the expense; but, even so, she will be, economically speaking, the gainer, for even at slightly advanced prices the materials she buys will serve her more adequately because she will know more about their wearing qualities and the care they require.

Not only money but intelligence and ingenuity are needed to select the vital facts, express them clearly, and print them attractively on those small tags with which garments henceforth, if the present consumer-pressure continues, will all be marked. The difficulty becomes apparent, and is calculated to amaze us, when we have the opportunity to examine a collection of experimental tags. The opportunities for inadequacy of statement, for awkward statement, for unsightly compositions of type and cluttered space are seen to be legion.

The ideal tag is well shaped and typographically legible, even attractive. It states the fiber used, and when fibers are mixed, gives the proportions. It states in the case of certain fabrics, whether they have been pre-shrunk or sanforized-shrunk; whether they are color-fast; and whether they have been rendered crush-resistant, water-repellent; independent of starch, immune to sleaziness, or otherwise improved by the new techniques which offer longevity to our modern textiles. And how they react to hot water and irons.

It is smart not to be lazy. To insist on informative labels wherever one shops. They are a boon to the sales clerks, who cannot possibly supply the fact unless they, too, have the labels to study. They are a boon to the merchant, whose adjustment desk will have fewer complaints and exchanges to handle when women buy with their eyes open. They are a boon to all budgeted homes. Several committees from the industries involved are working with committees of consumers in order to evolve just the label literature which consumers want, and the militant co-operation of the public in this matter is welcomed by the progressive retail establishments.

Such pioneer work as has been done by the American Viscose Corporation, with its "Crown-Tested Rayon" seal; and Marshall Field, with its "Fieldcrest" guarantee; and the Neva-Wet Corporation by its laboratory certificates, supplies a beacon. The National Retail Dry Goods Association is advancing the movement through organized study of consumers' wants. Chambers of Commerce in certain cities are co-operating with the new shoppers' projects of the Federal Department of Agriculture for the purpose of interesting local merchants in the use of informative labels. Certain educational institutions have taken up the gauntlet, promoting the campaign by means of surveys and new courses. Essential to success, however, is the concerted and articulate action of women the country over in demanding this assistance in the economical management of their expenditures.

Scissors-Cutting as an Art

A Modern Silhouettist Working in the Old Tradition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Professional scissors-cutting in the zenith of its vogue was a fine art; and Continental, British and American museums, as well as private collectors, possess works by its chief exponents that justify the high praise bestowed upon it to delineate with accuracy and sensitiveness the human form, natural objects and scenes. This, of course, without the assistance of modeling or color.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when this art was so fashionable, members of royal families, statesmen, society leaders, artists and reigning belles all had their profiles cut many times by the famous scissorgraphists. Today the technique of silhouette cutting is being taught in numerous schools and clubs. Among the modern profilists is Mrs. Laurene Rose Diehl, who is not only cutting portraits and decorative pieces herself but also teaching the technique to others. Like her fore-runners, Mrs. Diehl is itinerant, traveling from town to town and state to state with her sharp little scissors and small squares of chrome-coated black paper, gummed on its white back, posed of two identical parts, as shown in the tailpiece, reproduced on this page. This uniformity can be radically altered by subsequent cutting, a method made clear by the Hansel and Gretel, also shown here, which was cut double and then snipped to create varying detail and contrasted figures.

"I prefer to cut on the white side of my paper," Mrs. Diehl remarked, "but this is a personal choice. In pasting the silhouette on a card, it is important that the card, not the paper, although it is gummed, be wet. Dampening the silhouette paper causes it to buckle on the background."

Mrs. Diehl's skill in this type of portraiture cannot be traced to art training, for as she says she has received none at all, except in this very craft, by her grandmother. She is contented with the opportunities it offers and believes there is a great field in it for caricatures.

"The masters," she related, "have been able by the posture of the body, the attitude of the hands, the position of the feet, the tilt of the head and the thrust of the chin, to depict such dominant traits as aggressiveness or timidity; honesty or slyness; affection or rancor; antagonism or cordiality. The exaggeration of character traits or of physical eccentricities leads on to cartoons and lampoons."

Her favorite subjects, however, are children. Especially those with uptilted noses, rebellious wisps of hair and bobbing braids. She thinks the silhouettist's standards of attractiveness are likely to be quite different from those of Hollywood or of calendar artists. It is, she feels, the irregular line, the departures from classical features and perfect contours that create the fascinating shadow.

H. J. K.

"Hansel und Gretel" Cut in Silhouette by Mrs. Laurene Rose Diehl. In This Case the Paper Was Doubled for Cutting, Producing Identical Figures That Were Finally Differentiated by Additional Snipping

Mrs. Diehl's tradition is German, her childhood teacher, and the only teacher she ever had, being a German grandmother, who, like other young ladies in her country, was taught the technique in school.

Quick Workers

All silhouettists have been quick workers, content with a minute or two for studying the profile of a head or full-length figure and about two minutes more to snip out that outline, freehand, in paper—without making a preliminary sketch. The renowned James Hubard required only 20 seconds to cut his likenesses, and Mrs. Diehl finds that one minute suffices her for a bust.

The writer has searched three tomes dealing with silhouettes without finding any formulae for the work. She has read in these same tomes that no "schools" of scissor-cutting ever developed, and that French, German, British and American adepts all cut in the same technical manner, except when they set out to surprise people, as Paul Konewka liked to do by cutting portraits invisibly under the table. And as Edouart did from time to time; as, for example, when he listened, apparently all attention, to a surly critic and then exhibited his profile cut during the conversation out of the lining of the critic's coat tails.

How It Is Done

As to the technique of silhouette cutting, the paper, so Mrs. Diehl explained, should be held on the same plane as the object to be cut. "The manipulation of the outline," she went on, "is achieved by the left hand, which keeps turning the paper, thus leading the scissors. In the case of a head and shoulders portrait, the best procedure is to start at the chest line and proceed up the front of the face and head, and then turn the paper and cut the back of the head. A resemblance can be lost by the thickening of a line a hair's breadth too much or too little. Tricks of cutting have been developed to express eyelashes, wisps of hair, ribbons, fur, feathers. The so-called shaved edge for feathers sometimes shows 20 shreds to an inch."

It is usually best to fold the paper double, according to this silhouettist, for thus one secures for one's own files a duplicate of the portrait ordered by a client; or a picture composed of two identical parts, as shown in the tailpiece, reproduced on this page. This uniformity can be radically altered by subsequent cutting, a method made clear by the Hansel and Gretel, also shown here, which was cut double and then snipped to create varying detail and contrasted figures.

Tailpiece Cut by Mrs. Laurene Rose Diehl

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Courtesy of Delman Shoes

Upper Row: Left—"Corona" Oxford in Black Gabardine With Scallop Trim in Patent and a Military Walking Heel. This Model May Also Be Had in Blue or Brown Gabardine With Calf Trim. Right—"Marcy" Opera Pump in Gabardine With Patent Trim. Procurable in Black or Blue. Lower Row: Left—"Lucy" Pump, Made in Patent With Toe Cutout and Lizard Trim, Piped in White. Center—Same Pump in Various Suèdes, Piped in Contrasting Kid. Right—Same Pump in Gabardine With Lizard Cutout and Heel

Stepping Out in the New Footwear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It is reported that sales are increasing of those types of shoes called in the trade "posture" shoes, by which is meant those of somewhat substantial build, made to support the foot in rest and motion, so that women will stand and walk with ease and grace during the more strenuous hours of the day. A corollary of this aim is the preservation of the feet in a normal and comfortable condition, never pinched by a fit that is too tight.

The high front has already passed into history. Pumps have returned as an all-day mode and oxfords have gone back to their classic silhouette with molded sides. Gabardine is again high style, particularly for wear with bloused and belted coats, pleated skirts and somewhat frivolous spring dresses. Such footwear is trimmed with calf, reptile or patent. Suède and kid are slightly more dressy.

The story of decoration is written in shaped openings, grouped cutouts, perforated areas and dressmaker trimmings such as wings, bows and scrolls, pipings, braidings, arabesques.

Sandals are still selling in volume for formal afternoon and evening wear, and, of course, for the beach. Shoes in these classifications are all very open, many of them being constructed of straps that form lattices or ladders; but slim though these models are, they are built with the thought of supporting the foot. This idea is expressed again in the draped shoes of fabrics—printed, embroidered or plain—and of kid or suède, which give the effect of being wound around the foot and tied with a bow. They are worn with softly-tailored dresses with pleated skirts and gentle bodices, and are well companioned by turbans with floating scarfs.

A new idea with fabric shoes, is to sell them with a matching scarf. This is effective when ombre or two-color fabrics are employed.

Lacquered kid is attractive for formal evenings. The writer saw one such shoe which was composed of nothing more than a group of gold-kid leaves spanning the very open toe and two more embracing the open heel. These were lacquered in black and the shoes were tied on with a black satin bow. One type of evening slipper is called a "cothurn." It borrows its name from the cothurnus, a laced boot with a thick sole, reaching halfway to the knees, which was worn by actors of tragedy in classic Greece and Rome. The design, as may be surmised, has been modified. The sole is flimsy and the lacings stop at the ankle.

In service shoes, black, brown and navy lead. Wine-red and a glowing tan are prestige colors, to be worn with black, navy or beige costumes.

Among prestige materials are natural pigskin, called "bacoro," which comes in dark and pastel colors; reptiles, among which the newest is buffed python; polished, featherweight calf, and patent leathers in dark and bright shades.

To Dame Fashion

You've refashioned the days
Of drab swim-suit and mitten—
Now with their beauty
We find ourselves smitten.
We rush to the beaches
For happy's the swim
That's enhanced by the fact
That you've made us look trim;
The coldest of days
We skim 'round the ice
For because of your touch
We know we look nice.

We're firmly convinced
You have lightened our chores
For by your designing
You've coaxed us outdoors.

Jannis Parker

Garnishes—For That De Luxe Touch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Garnishes play an important part in accompanying many dishes. They may be quite simple. Usually one uses whatever is in the refrigerator. For special occasions there are more elaborate decorations for the meat platter, salads, entrees, puddings, etc. The decorations should not be too intricate for the home kitchen, however.

Following are some garnishes that are seasonable and attractive:

Fresh carrot curls, tiny beets cut in quarters with a little fresh shredded carrot in center, cinnamon apples, spiced pears, sautéed pineapple, parsley, celery leaves and lettuce, cranberry sauce served in tiny molds, mint jelly or spiced crabapples are all nice meat garnishes.

I make radish roses for a meat or salad garnish by trimming off all but an inch of the stem. I cut off the root and with a sharp knife I cut down from the tip toward the stem end five times, so that the red outside covering will stand out like the petals of a flower. Then I drop the radishes into ice water and let them stand for an hour.

You can easily make pickle fans from sweet gherkins that will go well with fish salads. Cut the sweet gherkins into thin parallel sections like a fan. These are very attractive. Lemon slices sprinkled with chopped parsley, are also very attractive on fish salads.

Green or red peppers can be cut into fancy shapes with a vegetable cutter. Or, sliced very thin and seeds and membrane removed.

Try making cucumber wheels from a peeled cucumber, scratch it lengthwise with prongs of forks and slice very thin. Put on ice to harden.

I cut the inner stalks of celery into three or four inch lengths. With a sharp knife I cut down into thin strips, stopping when within an inch of the end. After I drop it into ice water they become curled as they become chilled.

(Mrs) L. V. C.

Once-a-Week Meal Planning Is Her Answer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I don't mind cooking so much as planning what to have, how to prepare it, and then what to have the next day, and the next."

"Yes, it does get to be an old story."

Several homemakers were exchanging ideas on short-cuts in the daily household routine. Among them was a business woman who, in addition to her daily job, cooks dinner for a family of two on an average of four or five nights a week. "I have tried," she said, "to apply business methods to my housekeeping and I find that several unconventional ways make the meal-getting far more enjoyable and less irksome."

But it must be admitted, at the outset, she confessed, that some old customs have to be sacrificed in order to get along with just one meal-planning session a week. And several of the niceties—like maintaining a color scheme in cookery, and always having the most enjoyable combination of foods at a given meal—must give way to the elements of time and expedience.

"Furthermore," she laughed, "my companion and I eat out about three dinners a week—sometimes only two. This may seem easy, but, after all, living on this combination schedule of eating some meals out and some in without wasting food is considered in itself somewhat of a feat.

Half the Battle Is Over

"I soon found when I began to cook," she went on, "that half the battle was over when the planning and shopping were completed. I discovered that the actual cooking was not so wearisome as the everlasting day after day stopping to go through the process of thinking about food, what to have, and the task of getting the necessary ingredients into the house. Of course, the electric refrigerator has done a lot to lighten this shopping burden because vegetables keep so much longer now, making fewer trips to the grocery necessary."

The first requisite, then, in reducing the time spent in planning, this business woman maintains, is to do it all at one time. So she sits down Friday evening and spends as much as a half hour intensely and seriously considering the vegetables and fruit which are at the height of their season and therefore cheap, considering the temperature and what will taste best in the particular weather, considering, also, what will be least like recent meals, and sometimes consulting a cook book.

She plans one big meal (similar to the average Sunday dinner) for Saturday night, with enough varying combinations of left-overs and new introductions to take care of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and sometimes Wednesday. The other two days, after the refrigerator is empty, are set aside for the dining out part of the week.

In her menu planning, she is careful to gather into the same meal the things which take a long time to prepare, leaving for other meals the things which take a short time. This is a great time-saver, for it takes no more time to watch three pots boiling than one. Therefore, the meal planned for Saturday has the vegetables and meat which consume time; for instance, roast pork, boiled beets, baked potatoes, blueberry cobbler, baked squash.

Variety is gained in the succeeding meal by changing the left-overs so that they taste different. Pork, for instance, will seem quite different if served as a pot roast on Saturday night with baked potatoes and hot gravy, and sliced cold on Sunday with French fried potatoes and a relish. Hot string beans served with butter and sliced endwise will seem like a different vegetable from those boiled whole and served on Sunday in a cold salad with a few slices of cucumber, a bit of onion, and French dressing. Boiled beets left over can be made into Harvard beets or sliced cold with mayonnaise. Many methods of this kind are known to the housewife.

List Must Be Complete

This whole plan, however, is successful only when the shopping expedition is well planned, when the list includes everything necessary after making out the menus, consulting the refrigerator, and making sure that all of the staples like sugar, flour, breakfast food and so on are well supplied. It is the constant running to the grocery for this and that which eats up the time. "This one shopping trip, plus the menu planning all done in one sitting, are the two chief advantages which give me freedom to drop the food question from my thought," the woman explained.

"But why don't you eat out on Sunday?" was the first question her friends asked. "Because we want to enjoy to the full our home on Sunday during the sunny hours," was her reply. "It usually takes no more than 20 minutes to get one of these Sunday dinners on the table and this leaves a long, quiet afternoon at home."

"Moreover," she concluded, "after four or five days of dining at home we are ready to greet the menu in the restaurant or tea room with a little more zest. Curiously enough, we often order a meal with an eye on the length of time involved in preparation of the various dishes rather than on the special combination available. Consider these items on a menu, for instance, in the light of the amount of time it takes to prepare them—roast beef, cherry pie, fried egg-plant, prune whip, angel-food cake. Then look at these—steak, chops, canned peaches, fried potatoes, fresh fruit, sliced tomatoes and lettuce.

"The combination of eating in part of the time, and out the rest of the time, thereby gaining variety, has proved very satisfactory in our case, and no food is wasted."

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All these recipes have the advantage of being economical, and the charm of having been passed on from one friend to another:

Canadian Scones

Sift together
3 cups white bread flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup sugar
Pinch of salt. Cut in, as for biscuits,
¼ cup butter. Add
1 cup sour milk, sweetened with
½ level teaspoon baking soda. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup raisins. Bake like biscuits, either in small rounds, or in cake tins, slicing later into pieces, 12 to 15 minutes at 450° F.

Butterscotch Pie or Pudding

Mix all together in the order named, blending each addition to the previous mixture:
5 tablespoons flour
¾ cup brown sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 beaten egg
3 tablespoons corn sirup
2 cups milk. Add
3 tablespoons butter or margarine. Cook in top of double boiler until thick, stirring often. When thick, add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Pour into pastry crust, if for pie, or into individual dishes, if for pudding. This pudding is easily made because all the ingredients may be put on to cook at the same time.

Sugar Cookies

Cream
1 cup sugar
¾ cup shortening (half butter, half lard is good). Add
1 or 2 well-beaten eggs
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon flavoring. Mix
3 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder. Add to other mixture alternately with
¼ cup milk, or slightly more if only one egg is used. Let dough stand where cold until stiff. Roll out in small pieces and cut with cookie cutter. Sprinkle with plain or colored sugar, or nuts. Place in greased tins (grease tins only for first panful) and flour tins for each baking. Bake in medium oven (375° F.) until slightly brown, or about 8 minutes.

(Mrs.) E. M. V., Michigan.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Through the Editor's Window

Why a 'Servant Problem'?

By Mildred Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We were having rather a whirlwind breakfast in a hotel, the whirlwind being caused partly by my friend's need of speed en route through town and partly by the troublesome way newspaper people have of pumping even their best friends for authentic viewpoints and experiences, to the tune of a good-by to any incidental enjoyment of bacon and eggs. But it was too good a chance to miss—this early morning rendezvous with one who has vast employment experience in a government labor field; and I was out to learn things.

The situation she described seemed serious: jobs scarce and initial experience hard to get. We went into it as fully as the bacon and eggs permitted. Then I said: "But at least for your young girls, how about domestic service?" It was then that she fairly hit the ceiling. Would she send girls into the sort of life too many housewives demanded of their maids, cooks, and nurses? Rather not! She had done her best to improve the statewide situation, a situation prevalent, she said, in other states as well. Her far-flung department had conducted classes for housewives, had sent out speakers to women's clubs, had in its poignant need of opening up reliable employment for girls done everything time and money would allow to improve the status of the household worker and make her job a more respected, fairer one. But you simply can't get anywhere with the housewives, was her appalling verdict.

* * *

"Even professional women like you and me go haywire when it comes to relations with domestic servants," she maintained. Take, for example, a business woman of her acquaintance, experienced, if you please, in the labor field too, and so busy in her employment work that she has to have a hired housekeeper at home to run her establishment. "When she gets going on her tribulations with her maid, she talks just like any housewife," my friend said with a grim smile.

What is the matter? Chiefly, it seems, women as employers of household workers "want something for nothing." They are inefficient executives because unfair and irregular work-managers. What they will pay is too little regulated by what the job demands of the worker. Hours are badly planned; verbal contracts as to time off and tasks included are not honorably kept. Then there is the subtle attitude of superiority toward the domestic employee so often found in the housewife. For her it is not a straight case of division of labor, executive and assistant, between two respected workers; but a hangover class feeling, perhaps never actually realized by her but showing in irksome little ways, even in the "Lady Bountiful" deeds of some of the more generous.

"A girl who takes a job has a right to her self-respect," said my friend. "She is as truly an honorable laborer in one field as in another. And she has a right to equitable arrangements, contracts kept, wages gauged on an impersonal economic basis, decent living conditions, including opportunity for some life of her own that she can depend on having, and her employer's genuine respect for her as simply another worker in the world."

* * *

Later I spoke of all this to a woman of wide experience in employing institutional help, and heard disquieting tales of the unfairness of some women of her acquaintance to their domestic helpers during the lean years recently passed. Cooks and maids were swiftly cut down as to wages and given heavier duties, while extra cars were still run and other luxuries retained. One woman let go a cook who had given loyal service for years, and hired cheaper help, feeling sorry for herself (poor dear!) and counting as nought the real consideration a suddenly jobless older worker had earned by rendering years of satisfactory service. To be sure, workers in all fields were bucking heavy seas; but the way that cooks, maids, and children's nurses had to accept, perforce, drastic reduction of wages, even had to accept simply "working for their board" at a time when they knew there was no chance to get located elsewhere, is not a lovely story of women as employers. Some of it, of course, was not exploitation of the worker; but too much of it was.

It is fair to add that some of the surest work toward improving conditions of household employees is being done by women, many of them housewives. Under the auspices of various city Young Women's Christian Associations the whole question is being studied by employers and employees, and heartening progress in standardization is being made. In the United States, now that immigration restrictions have brought into the household employment field more American-born girls, brought up to American standards of living, we should see an initiative toward improvement of status being taken by the employees themselves. This is already the case to an extent in Cincinnati. But the whole problem can be solved only as employer and employee, capital and labor, sit down together.

* * *

From time to time program chairmen write to this column for advice in study subjects for their local women's clubs. Here is a most important subject to hand. The need is urgent. Progress in solving it would benefit not alone the United States but eventually other countries, opening up new fields of employment and helping to eliminate a bad hang-over situation. Further delay, in fact, seems to me a serious indictment of us as responsible women in a modern industrialized world.

A Wednesday Column

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The Home Forum

Square Root Meets Sonnet

HE IS all precision and sharp inquiry, carrying his mathematics-professor manner from the classroom into every casual discussion. Yet he is so completely the seeker after knowledge, so scornful of vague phrases and intellectual pretense, that what he says carries a refreshing challenge. I always enjoy our verbal tilts, whether they be over politics, the theatre, or over verse-making and its place in a rational society.

Upon this subject he is at his skillful best: a little acid, shrewd, but generously open-minded too. At first I did not suspect that he was stressing the classroom manner a bit, baiting me professorially with his tongue in his cheek; I now think he may have been. At any rate, there was reason in what he said, and meeting his objections set me on firmer ground in my own defense of the poetic way of expression.

* * *

WHEN THE SUBJECT first arose, he put me at a disadvantage by choosing one of my own verses for the axis of our discussion. He made it clear that any retreat into the classics, any plea for a worthier illustration of my arguments, would be taken for quibbling. After all, what he sought were valid reasons for writing just such verse as mine—the compulsions of a Shelley, a Whitman, or a Robinson he was willing to take for granted, though he might not read the result.

There it was: I had to accept my own halting lines as the core of my argument. I regarded them with annoyance, indignant at their inadequacy; but there they were, baldly set down on a magazine page. I had let them appear, helplessly exposed to critical eyes. Now, they seemed to say, it was for me to defend them.

My adversary plunged into the fray with some relish. "First," he said, "let's see if I know what you were getting at when you wrote this." And he proceeded with unrelenting exactness to paraphrase into the most ordinary realistic speech the lines of my aspiring sonnet.

Uncomfortable as that may sound, I did not writhe. For as he continued, putting in a slang phrase now and again and then looking up quickly for the effect on me, I gained courage. Even my unsure gropings toward significant and memorable statement said more than his version. It was the best bald paraphrase he or I could have devised; and yet it left out some of the things the sonnet managed, however feebly, to convey.

* * *

WHEN HE HAD finished, I inquired, privately triumphant: "Now does that say everything the poem does? If so, I may as well spare myself a lot of labor. If not, you must admit verse has some use in communication."

His face wrinkled into a smile that said: "Touché," but he had not finished yet. "Yes," he admitted cheerfully, "you do say more, but what of it? Isn't the way I put it simpler, more quickly grasped, and doesn't it get in the essentials?"

"You and your mathematics!" I lost my calm for a moment. "Lowest common denominator, I suppose!"

"Well, yes," he said, pleased. "That's about it."

"But it isn't a common denominator at all," I persisted, "if it leaves out some of the feeling, leaves some of the hard-to-say things unsaid."

"Do they have to be said?" he asked, his eyes sparkling.

"They do if people are to have any sense of —of brotherhood, of being close and knowing each other." I was formulating as I went along, but the words fairly tumbled out. "If something in this sonnet—I don't care how inferior the whole thing may be—tallies with a vaguely-realized thought in a reader's mind, so that he says: *'That's* it; that's what I often feel, too,' the—the awful isolation of individuals is broken a little, and bit by bit people don't feel alone any more. They begin to see there is something holding them all together, that their emotions and ideas have some significance, some pattern—"

"Some common denominator, in fact."

* * *

I STOPPED SHORT, a little dazed, for I had made rather a stump-speech, and I was not sure yet how accurate it had been. It would need some defining, some scrutiny before I could be certain, but I *thought* it was what I wanted to say. The first device for definition and scrutiny that occurred to me was to put what I had said into fewer, more revealing words, to subject it to the discipline of poetic form. And here was the man talking of denominators again! And yet—

"I'm not sure we're so far apart, after all," I told him. "We approach an idea from different angles, but we're after the same things, truthfulness and meaning. If I make a poem out of all this, will you read it? I can say it that way better."

He laughed. "And I'll come back with a formula or two! It's communication, all of it, and maybe you do have a workable form. You'll have me reading poetry yet."

"And you'll have me examining everything I write for exactness, making it prove out like an equation—or is it long division I mean? Like Q. E. D., anyway, at the end of a theorem."

* * *

THAT WAS AS much satisfaction as I dared give him, for I knew he would return to the debate sooner or later; but he had been right in some of his complaints about run-of-the-mill verse. Certainly poetry should never be made an excuse for fuzzy thinking or writing.

"All right," he was saying, "it's a bargain. You get your recollections of equations and theorems sorted out a bit and I'll read some verse."

"Only, please, read something absolutely first rate," I warned him. "You've put quite a strain on my poor poem." I looked pityingly down at it in the open magazine. But the short lines had a new assurance, a new touch of glamour now, having helped carry the banner for their betters.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Morning

FOG-WAVE
in the canyon
conceals the owl whose voice
climbs through it to the coral height
of dawn.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX

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WOMAN AND CHILD ON SEASHORE: *A Painting by Jean-Baptiste Corot*

THE famous Barbizon painter, Jean-Baptiste Corot, did a number of figure portrayals, though he is less known for them than he is for his delicately painted poetic landscapes. But Corot preferred painting figures, and, although he had an abundant market for the nature studies, he continued to do the unmarketable subjects for his own delight. As the years passed, it came about that estimates of his stature as an artist, and even as a master, rely on the figure rather than the landscape themes.

This group, "Woman and Child on Seashore," from the Johnson Collection in Philadelphia, is more than exceptional for Corot, for he has added an emotional quality, that of the love of the mother for her child. While this is an ancient theme for artists, there have been some very touching variations depicted within the last century. Corot may have been moved by this little scene of a mother caring for her child at the seashore, but there is no doubt that the subject also appealed to him for other and even intellectual reasons. To the technically minded critic or painter, the curving line of the mother's body, the broad disposition of the folds of her skirt, the sculptural painting of her arm, her head, the sleeves of her blouse, all of these reveal a special kind of planning, a special disposition of planes and surfaces so that a pertinent and vigorous design results. How far removed from the gossamer-like trees of his nymph-inhabited woodlands! Here Corot seems closer kin to his artistic descendants, Gustave Courbet, Edouard Manet, and Honoré Daumier. Here is painting which is alive, aware, round, and ample, the kind of painting which has taken the fancy of the critics of this generation.

D. A.

John Ridd Comes Home

BUT how shall I tell you the things I felt, and the swelling of my heart within me, as I drew nearer, and more near, to the place of all I loved and owned, to the haunt of every warm remembrance, the nest of all the fledgling hopes—in a word, to home? The first sheep I beheld on the moor with a great red J.R. on his side. . . . I do assure you my spirit leaped, and all my sight came to my eyes. . . .

But bless your heart, and my own as well, it would take me all the afternoon to lay before you one-tenth of the things which came home to me in that one half-hour, as the sun was sinking, in the real way he ought to sink. I touched my horse with no spur nor whip, feeling that my slow wits would go, if the sights came too fast for them. Here was the pool where we washed the sheep, and there was the hollow that oozed away. . . . Here was the peat-rick that hid my dinner, when I could not go home for it, and there was the bush with the thyme growing round it, where Annie had found a great swarm of our bees. And now was the corner of the dry stone wall, where the moor gave over in earnest, and the partridges whisked from it into the corn lands, and called that their supper was ready, and looked at our house and the ricks as they ran, and would wait for that comfort till winter.—From "Lorna Doone," by R. D. BLACKMORE.

In Praise of Walking

AEROPLANES see country
Like a checkered spread,
Rainbow-patterned, distant,
Covering earth's bed.

Motorcars look closer,
Road and town are heard;
Wooded hill and meadow
Scarcely say a word.

But to know the country
Walk a blossoming lane;
Listen to earth singing,
Touch spring's counterpane.

EDITH LOMBARD SQUIRES

La Lumière dans notre Demeure

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUJOURD'HUI quiconque examine le monde d'un point de vue matériel sera forcé d'admettre que le tableau est quelque peu sombre. Menaces de choc entre les nations, conflits industriels, inondations et famines—voilà ce qui semble surgir de tous côtés. A peine a-t-on écarté un péril qu'un autre attire l'attention. S'il ne fallait compter que sur le témoignage des sens matériels, on pourrait vraiment dire à l'instar d'Ésaïe (59:9): "Nous attendons la lumière, et voici les ténèbres; la clarté du jour, et nous marchons dans l'obscurité."

Le livre de l'Exode décrit les épaisses ténèbres qui bien des siècles avant notre ère, vinrent couvrir l'Égypte. Comme nous l'apprend la Bible, cette obscurité profonde dura trois jours, pendant lesquels les hommes ne se voyaient pas les uns les autres et aucun d'eux ne pouvait quitter la place où il se trouvait. Mais nous arrivons ensuite à cette remarque significative (Exode 10:23): "Tous les enfants d'Israël avaient de la lumière dans les lieux qu'ils habitaient." Par sa simplicité même, cette phrase fixe notre attention, et nous nous demandons: Qu'est-ce qui éclaira les Israélites alors que tous les autres habitants du pays étaient dans les ténèbres? Pouvons-nous à notre époque utiliser ce qu'ils avaient?

La réponse à ces deux questions se trouve dans les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, que Mary Baker Eddy a donnés au monde. Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, elle fait ressortir l'interprétation métaphysique ou spirituelle de maintes narrations bibliques. Elle montre que l'exode des Israélites, sortant d'Égypte pour entrer dans la terre promise, représente la libération mentale, la pensée qui sort de la matérialité pour parvenir à la compréhension du véritable être de l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu. Dans une époque plus proche de la nôtre, le Christ Jésus pouvait dire à ses disciples (Jean 8:12): "Je suis la lumière du monde;" autrement dit, sa démonstration du Christ, du Fils de Dieu, apportait la lumière spirituelle à quiconque acceptait les enseignements du Maître.

Admettant ceci, nous verrons sans peine qu'il est possible d'avoir aujourd'hui des lumières, une protection analogues, même si les nuages paraissent sombres et menaçants. Le premier commandement divin que nous trouvions dans la Bible est celui-ci (Genèse 1:3): "Que la lumière soit!" *Science et Santé* (p. 504) déclare que "cette lumière ne provient ni du soleil ni de flammes volcaniques, mais elle est la révélation de la Vérité et des idées spirituelles."

Ainsi nous voyons que les vraies idées émanent de Dieu, de l'Entendement, et viennent éclairer la conscience humaine individuelle. Mais si notre penser est obscur, rempli de crainte, notre monde ou notre ambiance paraîtra sombre. Ce genre de penser, multiplié mainte et mainte fois, constitue la somme totale du matérialisme avec sa croyance à la réalité de la crainte, du péché, des souffrances, des conflits et du manque.

A celui qui lutte dans les ténèbres de l'adversité, la Science Chrétienne apporte une lumière permettant d'entrevoir pour la première fois cette radieuse réalité: la plénitude et l'omnipotence de Dieu. Elle révèle au chercheur non pas un Dieu éloigné, séparé de Son peuple pécheur et endurci, mais le vrai Dieu, le bienveillant Principe infini de toute la création, Celui dont la pureté et la perfection embrassent toutes choses.

Dieu et l'homme sont inséparables en tant que divin Principe et idée, cause et effet divins; notre première perception de cette inséparabilité est comme une lumière spirituelle venant éclairer notre pensée. Parmi ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne, beaucoup ont constaté qu'à leur première lecture du livre de texte, l'illumination a été si grande que non seulement elle les a guéris de leurs maux physiques, mais elle a transformé leurs perspectives et leur concept de la vie. Quand Moïse descendit de la montagne où, communiant avec Dieu, il avait reçu la révélation de la Vérité contenue dans les dix commandements, la peau de son visage était rayonnante, nous dit la Bible; et les enfants d'Israël ne pouvaient arrêter leurs regards sur ce glorieux reflet. Heureux sommes-nous si, continuant notre étude de cette Science démontrable, nous entretenons la lumière spirituelle reçue lors de cette première révélation, sans permettre que les ombres des croyances mortelles viennent l'obscurcir.

Le monde croit au danger, aux ténèbres; si nous sommes tentés d'admettre cette croyance sous forme de conflits, de troubles, ou peut-être de jours brumeux et de ciel sombre, rappelons-nous que dans la mesure où nous entretenons les pensées qui viennent de Dieu, nous avons de la lumière dans notre demeure. Les pensées justes ne sont jamais sombres, craintives, égoïstes, absorbées par le moi. La lumière spirituelle de l'Amour et de la Vérité nous est donnée pour que nous la réfléchissions; qu'elle luise devant les hommes, et son pur éclat illuminera certainement la conscience humaine. Nous verrons ainsi s'accomplir ce qu'Ésaïe a prophétisé (58:8): "Alors ta lumière se lèvera comme l'aurore et ta guérison avancera promptement; ta justice marchera devant toi et la gloire de l'Éternel sera ton arrière-garde."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Quintessence of Contentment

SUNSHINE splashed on the orange cone of the volcano, poured over the tiled floor of the terrace roof, spattered on the climbing geraniums twisting about the green wooden balustrade, on the breakfast dishes, on Norbourne's face and hands and body, on the brindled bulldog lying companionably at his feet. He finished the last crumb of his breakfast and stretched out in a deck chair, luxuriating in an abandon of relaxation. . . . He had slept profoundly under soft, fawn-colored vicuña skins; he had dressed briskly in an atmosphere as crisp as early morning in the Adirondacks; and now, basking in the sun's golden elixir and gazing steadfastly on El Misti, he felt his breathing become delightfully equable. Majestically aloof, yet stirringly intimate, the volcano mutely preached the beauty of tranquillity. From the alleyway behind the house came the strange, thin music of some passing Indian playing snatches of native melody on a reed pipe. Birds sang in the topmost branches of the mimosa and eucalyptus trees. There was nothing he had to do, no one he had to see, no statistics to set down in his notebook.

"This," he said, "is the quintessence of contentment." . . .

"How do you achieve such contentment in your guests?" Norbourne asked the hostess, intercepting her at the foot of the stairs when he came down from breakfast. She had paused to give some crisp orders to servants.

"My prescription is very simple. I feed them good American food with enough native dishes to remind them they are globe-trotters. I keep the beds soft and the water hot. And I let them be at home."—From "South by Thunderbird," by Hudson Strode. (New York: Random House).

Light in Our Dwelling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANYONE scanning the world as it appears today from a material viewpoint, would be forced to admit that the outlook is somewhat gloomy. Clouds of strife over nations, industrial disputes, flood and famine seem to loom on every hand. No sooner is one peril averted than another becomes the focus of attention. If there were nothing but the evidence of the material senses to rely upon we might indeed say with Isaiah (59:9), "We wait for light, but behold obscurity; for brightness, but we walk in darkness."

Long centuries ago, as described in the book of Exodus, a pall of darkness hung over the land of Egypt. We are told that there was thick darkness in that land for three days, so that no one could see another, or rise up from his place. But, the record continues significantly (Exodus 10:23), "All the children of Israel had light in their dwellings." This sentence arrests one's attention by its very simplicity, and we ask ourselves, What was it that brought light to the Israelites alone of all people in the land? And is it possible to utilize what they had in the present day?

The answer to both these questions is to be found in the teachings of Christian Science, given to the world by Mary Baker Eddy. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she emphasizes the metaphysical or spiritual interpretation of many of the Bible narratives. She shows that the journey of the Israelites out of Egypt into the Promised Land typifies the freeing of thought from materiality, and emergence into the understanding of man's true being as the child of God. In later days Christ Jesus could say to his followers (John 8:12), "I am the light of the world," meaning that his exemplification of Christ, the Son of God, brought spiritual light to all who accepted his teachings.

This being admitted, it will be readily seen that it is possible to have the same enlightenment and protection in the present day, no matter how dark seem the lowering clouds. The first command of God recorded in the Bible is (Genesis 1:3), "Let there be light." In Science and Health (p. 504) it is stated that "this light is not from the sun nor from volcanic flames, but it is the revelation of Truth and of spiritual ideas."

So we see that true ideas, emanating from God, Mind, bring enlightenment to the individual human consciousness. But if our thinking is dark and filled with fear, our world, or environment, will seem gloomy. This kind of thinking multiplied many times makes up the sum total of material-mindedness, with its belief in the reality of fear, sin, suffering, strife, and lack.

Christian Science brings to the individual struggling in the darkness of adversity, his first glimpse of the radiant reality of God's completeness and omnipotence. It reveals to him, not a God afar off, separated from His people because of their sin and hard-heartedness, but the true God or loving, infinite Principle of all creation, enfolding all within His own purity and perfection.

Our first apprehension of the fact of the inseparability of God and man as divine Principle and idea, cause and effect, dawns in our thought as spiritual light. Many students of Christian Science have found that the illumination which came to them in their first reading of the textbook was so great that it not only healed them of physical disease, but irradiated their whole outlook on life. When Moses came down from his sacred experience in the mount, after receiving the revelation of Truth conveyed in the Ten Commandments, we read that his face shone, so that the children of Israel could not bear to look upon its unveiled glory. Well is it if in our later experiences as students of this demonstrable Science, we cherish the spiritual light which came to us in that first revelation, and do not allow it to be dimmed by the shadows of mortal beliefs.

When tempted to accept the world's belief of danger and darkness—whether these are made manifest as strife and tumult, or as foggy days and darkened skies—we should remind ourselves that we have light in our dwellings just in the proportion that we entertain the thoughts which come from God. True thoughts are never gloomy, never fearful, selfish, or self-absorbed. The spiritual light of Love and Truth is given to us to radiate, and as we let it shine it will surely illumine human consciousness with its pure effulgence. Thus we shall see fulfilled the prophecy of Isaiah (58:8), "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily: and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rereward."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Parents of Style

CLEARNESS of ideas and an earnest desire to persuade are the two parents of style. Our first great reformers had much greater parts than they had learning, and more virtuous zeal than either. Cranmer in all his public functions adapted his style to the measures he was obliged to hold with his stern, slippery master; but in his private correspondence it is manly, perspicuous, and easy. . . .

Next to the translation of the Bible and the Common Prayer Book, the works of Shakspear are undoubtedly the leading criterion of our language. He enriched it with phrases, and sometimes with words, that are now classical in England, and have been adopted by all succeeding writers. . . .

Shakspear is so much an original that it is in vain to attempt to explain his meaning by other printed authorities, and it is dangerous sometimes to do it even by his own. He is the only dramatic writer that gives not only different sentiments, but a different language to different characters. The very idiom in which his English kings and heroes speak differs from those of Greece and Rome. The style of Othello has not the least resemblance to that of Macbeth, nor the language of Hamlet to that of Lear. Was this diversity of style to be examined by an ordinary critic, who knows nothing of Shakspear, he would pronounce his several plays to be wrote by several authors. . . .

Some parts of Shakspear's comedies are as fine models for prose writing as his tragedies are for poetry. Several of his comic characters speak with a freedom and ease to which no modern writer has attained, and I am convinced that had any of his epistolary or literary compositions descended to posterity, we should have found him to be as great a prose writer as he is a poet.—OLIVER GOLDSMITH, in "Collected Essays."

March Thunder

THEY say that on the first spring night that shakes
In startled rhythm to untimely thunder
The bonds of winter silence fall asunder,
And in that hour the heavy music wakes
Within their earthy homes the sleep-tranced snakes.
And when they hear it, where they nestle under
The quiet hills and the untroubled lakes,
Their eyes must glitter with a sudden wonder.

Knowing that spring will find them there, they sleep
Oblivious to light, within the deep
Remembering earth, until the destined night
When they must hear the vernal thunder's might
Exult above their enviable rest,
To call them forth upon an ancient quest.

—RALPH FRIEDRICH, in *Wings*

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1938

Co-Operatives Found Uniting Racial Groups

Boston Conference Shows Advances Made in the Brotherhood of Man

Credit Union Gains

Pastors in Various Sects Tell of Rapid Growth of Consumer Movement

Remarkable gains in inter-faith and inter-racial co-operation through consumer co-operation were reported at the three-day inter-faith conference on consumers' co-operatives which concluded yesterday in Boston. The sessions were held at Jacob Sleeper Hall of Boston University and Brown Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music.

From Canada the Rev. M. M. Coady, a leading co-operator and head of the extension department of St. Francis Xavier University, at Antigonish, N. S., told of widespread growth among all faiths in nine years of the consumer co-operative movement in the mining, fishing and agricultural cities and villages of eastern Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. In eastern Nova Scotia alone, the Rev. Mr. Coady said, there are 42 stores in operation doing a yearly business of nearly $3,000,000 and 116 credit union banks with assets of more than $500,000. Lobster co-operatives, he said, do the largest business in live lobsters with the United States and can the rest of the catch for the English trade.

Vermont Farmers

Incidences of dairy farmers in Vermont servicing themselves with stores and banking, after having seen the merits of producer co-operation, were described by the Rev. R. B. Ebbett, a leader in rural consumer co-operative work in Vermont. A store in the little community of Adamant, the Rev. Mr. Ebbett said, which was scratching out a business of $100 a month, now registers an annual volume of $12,000 under consumer co-operative operation.

The Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, pastor of the Community Church of Boston, said that a credit union and consumers' co-operative council was now operating within the church membership. The Rev. Michael J. Ahern of Weston College, described educational activities in consumer co-operation in the Roman Catholic church.

Thirty-eight states now have laws permitting credit unions, Joseph Campana, credit union official in Boston, said, reporting the growth of the small man's bank in this country. In 1934 the Federal Government enacted a credit union law to permit credit unions to be formed in states.

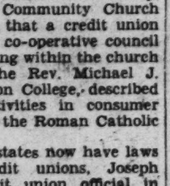
The value of the movement, Mr. Campana said, has been vindicated by the fact that commercial banks have begun to make small loans at rates equal to credit unions.

Past failures of consumer co-operatives, contentions over wages and hours coupled with lack of recognition of labor on the co-operatives' part, were blamed by the Rev. James Myers, industrial secretary, engineer and factory personnel director, for the failure of consumers co-operation and organized labor to get together. Yet the Rev. Mr. Myers described a highly successful co-operative at Racine, Wis., the membership of which is composed solely of labor union members. Prof. Kirtley Mather of Harvard called consumer co-operation one of the means to "implement adult education and to give the exact information that is required for successful economic spending."

Colored slides taken on a tour of American co-operatives were shown by the Rev. Leon V. Kofod, minister of the Woodmere, L. I., Methodist Episcopal Church. Among the unusual new developments he reported were refrigerated meat locker services for cattlemen, funeral co-operatives and a beauty parlor founded by men. The conference concluded with a tour of local co-operatives in the suburban Boston area.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Occasional rain or possibly snow is probable tonight and early Thursday morning, followed by clearing Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below freezing; slightly colder Thursday; moderate variable and southerly winds, becoming westerly during Thursday.

Maine: Rain or snow tonight and probably Thursday morning; colder Thursday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Snow or rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; colder Thursday and in the north portions tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Occasional rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; slightly colder Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south winds shifting to west and northwest on Thursday; weather overcast with occasional rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	30	New Orleans	52	55
Chicago	20	30	New York	32	34
Denver	24	24	Norfolk	48	44
Helena	24	24	Philadelphia	38	36
Jacksonville	60	60	St. Louis	30	30
Los Angeles	58	56	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	70	70	Washington	42	38
Minneapolis	24	24			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 23.
B—Minimum, Feb. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:18 p. m.; height, 7.5 feet.
Thursday, 6:40 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:55 p. m.

New Haven Road Submits Reasons for Station Cuts

In Boston Today

Utilities Board Opens Hearings

Representatives of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and of the trustees in bankruptcy appointed by the Federal Court, outlined the financial condition of the road today at the first of seven days of hearings before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission on the proposed abandonment of 88 stations on its lines.

This plan, one speaker said, would save the road about $1,100,000 a year.

Arthur W. Blackman, counsel for the railroad, and Harry W. Dorigan, executive assistant to the trustees, occupied most of the forenoon outlining the reasons presented for the curtailment in passenger service.

Ashcroft station in Dedham, Winslow's in Norwood, Plimptonville in Walpole and Highland Lake and City Mills stations in Norfolk were the only stations in the 88 mentioned today in discussion of the company's loss of $2,500,000 annually on the Old Colony Branch of the railroad.

Representative Sydney G. Carpenter, Jr., of Norfolk appeared to protest the closing of the stations at City Mills and Highland Lake, and Matthew J. Phelan of Norfolk also recorded in opposition to the petition, said the railroad did considerable freight business with the prison colony and that the passenger service, even now, was such that many visitors to the prison were compelled to use bus service.

Mr. Blackman described the legal background and how the New Haven acquired the Old Colony Branch. Federal trustees, he said, were put in to stop the continuous loss and to do so these officers of the court have drawn up plans to abandon certain stations.

In outlining the railroad's case, Mr. Blackman said the corporation could not be forced to carry on at a loss. He said that in arriving at

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Welch Is Named Probate Judge

William M. Welch of Northampton was nominated as Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Hampshire County by Gov. Charles F. Hurley today. His nomination was considered in political circles as evidence that the split between Governor Hurley and the Roosevelt Administration is rapidly closing—since Mr. Welch is a Roosevelt man and several other candidates for the position were connected with the Governor.

The judgeship carries with it a $6000 salary and is a life appointment. Mr. Welch's present position as United States Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts, pays $7000 but is for a limited term. He was appointed to it by President Roosevelt in 1935. It is understood that this post may be given to J. Henry Goguen or to Thomas Hassett, both at present assistants in the Internal Revenue Department.

Mr. Goguen was a Dever delegate to the last Democratic pre-primary convention, when Mr. Dever was seeking gubernatorial endorsement. In some quarters it was believed, however, that in return for appointing Mr. Welch, Governor Hurley would be allowed to choose his successor in the Revenue department.

Mr. Welch is a lawyer and a former special justice in the Hampshire District Court—a post to which he was appointed by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller in 1927, and from which he resigned in 1935. He is a former Mayor of Northhampton.

Water Service Merger Planned

Presumably on the suggestion of Richard Whitcomb, the efficiency expert recently appointed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to establish modern business practices at City Hall, the Mayor plans to combine two divisions of the present water department into a single water distribution department under one paid head, it was learned today.

As his first important job at City Hall, Mr. Whitcomb turned to the Water Income Department to reorganize and improve its business office practices. The decision by the Mayor to combine this department with the Water Service Department under a single head is regarded as based on Mr. Whitcomb's findings and recommendations thus far.

If this action is taken, the Mayor will revert to a policy of many years ago when the City had only one Water Division performing all water services. Under the present system the two departments are headed by division engineers each receiving $6,000 a year. But if the consolidation plan now being considered by the Mayor is adopted, there will be only a single department head at the same salary and the City will save $6,000 annually.

It was also learned reliably that Daniel M. Sullivan, division engineer in charge of the present Water Service Department will be the head of the single Water Distribution Department. The position of Division Engineer in Charge of Water Income Department is now vacant but was held by the late James A. McMurry.

12 Arrests Made In Narcotics Raid

By simultaneous raids in Boston and New York, Federal agents indicated today they had smashed one of the largest narcotic rings operating in Eastern States and paved the way for solution of one of Boston's most baffling racket murders.

On warrants issued in this city, eight men and four women were arrested here Monday night and held without bail for a hearing this afternoon. In addition, three men were arrested yesterday in New York and will be brought to this city after arraignment for trial.

The Federal men, tracing the course of smuggled narcotics from tramp steamers to race tracks and night clubs over a period of four months, not only unraveled devious skeins of an alleged "dope ring," but came across evidence in connection with the unsolved slaying of David J. Breen in this city last Nov. 23.

The Boston police, unable or unwilling to get to the bottom of the Breen killing, have been informed of the Federal agents' evidence and today stirred themselves to new activity. Several of those arrested were reported to have been intimates of Breen, who had narcotics in his possession at the time of the shooting and who also was notorious in the horse-race gambling and strike-breaking fields.

Federal agents said the New York members of the narcotics ring

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

N. H. Unemployment Division Spending About $10,000 Daily

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

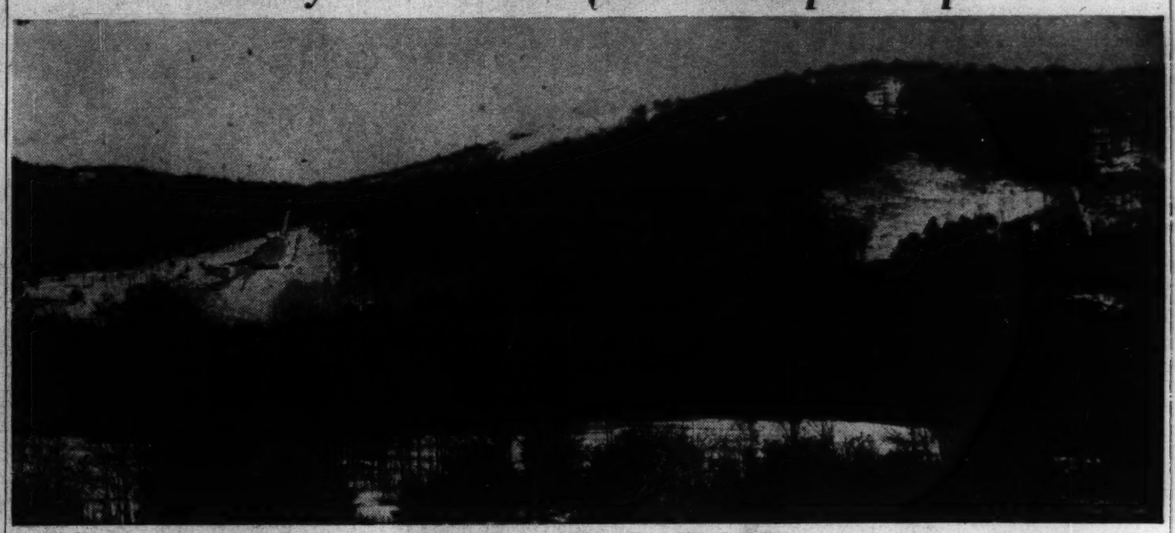
CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 23—The New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Division reports it is now writing benefit checks at the rate of 1,200 a day with payments totaling approximately $10,000. The first week of payments the average was computed at $8 for each jobless worker but the average is now running about $9. Under the law the maximum weekly benefit is $15 and the minimum $1.

Though the maximum period for which benefits may be received is 16 weeks, a study of the records of workers now receiving benefits shows that most of them have built up a standing by which they will receive benefits for 12 weeks. Although 30,000 of the 120,000 covered workers in the state have filed first claims for benefits, many of them have failed to follow up the procedure by filing the following weeks and it is felt that unemployment was temporary in most of these cases. Within the next two months officials feel that benefit payments will hit the peak but they do not reveal just what the maximum load is expected to be.

Town Meeting Day

New Hampshire's approximately 200 small towns are now preparing for Town Meeting Day on March 8. It is on Town Meeting Day that Democracy functions at its best in these communities. Right now in these communities political warfare is being waged. Most any place where two small town residents meet is a fitting place for a discussion of politics, especially within their own town. Small town political sentiment changes over what to the outside world would seem trivial. But these people want good town government at the least possible expense to them. This is natural, for in the majority they are a people with low-cash incomes and own their own homes, thereby feeling directly the cost of their town government.

Ready for Winter Sports Championships



Harold J. Piper

Slalom Course and Ski Jump Near Gilford, N. H.

Belknap Mountains Recreational Center, Where the Eastern Ski Championship Competition Will Be Held This Week End

Boston's Protests Assure Shipment Of Wool by Sea

Vigorous protests over the threatened action of West Coast stevedores in refusing to handle bags of wool not bearing the union label, apparently have brought about a reversal of the policy of Harry Bridges, militant C. I. O. labor leader on the coast.

Steamship men in Boston and other Eastern ports were assured today by Almon E. Roth, president of the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast, that the 40,000 tons of wool normally shipped through the Panama Canal will be loaded by Coast longshoremen whether the bags bear the union label or not. This means that Boston longshoremen, who protested strongly through the International Longshoremen's Association, against the approaching loss of five months of steady work, will be kept busy as usual in handling wool here.

Among the groups which protested against the refusal to handle non-union wool by the Pacific longshoremen—as part of Mr. Bridges' effort to unionize the shearers in the northwestern States—were the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Port Authority, who took up the matter with Governors of New England States and with Senators, Congressmen and Federal authorities.

If the wool had been shipped by rail—as was planned by producers—the cost of shipment to Boston would have been about $2.68 per 100 pounds instead of the usual $1.18.

Hospital Board Reports to Tobin

The Board of Trustees of the Boston City Hospital reported to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today that it was unable to find "duly qualified" residents of Boston "willing to accept" positions as Superintendent of Nurses and Assistant Directors of Nurses at the Hospital.

This was the Board's formal reply to City Councilor John F. Dowd's charge that local applicants were discriminated against last fall by the Trustees in the appointments of Miss Laura R. Logan as Superintendent of Nurses and eight assistants, all of whom come from outside Massachusetts. The Board's statement was made in a letter to the Mayor as a result of an order passed through the City Council requesting the Mayor to obtain an explanation of the situation from the Trustees. The letter was signed by Joseph P. Manning, president of the Board.

"The Trustees desire to inform the honorable City Council," said the letter, "that after careful investigation they were unable to find residents of the City of Boston duly qualified under the requirements of the Massachusetts Board of Registration of Nurses willing to accept those positions, and it was therefore necessary to obtain the services of persons other than residents of Boston. The Trustees believe that in so doing they have acted in the best interests of the patients of the City Hospital and the people of Boston."

Winter Sports Bring $500,000 Development

E. Bigelow Thompson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Feb. 23—On the eve of its winter sports masterpiece, the Eastern Ski Championships in jumping, cross-country and combined, on Saturday and Sunday, this center is prepared to furnish proof of what happens when the United States Government goes in for winter play in a big way and produces the most elaborite ski development in the East.

The 500-acre Belknap Mountains Recreational Center at Gilford six miles northeast of this city, has been groomed for one of the outstanding spectators' events of the season in competitive entries of internationally known jumpers, foreign aces, Olympic stars and the pick of the jumpers in this country.

Interesting as is the list of entries, the center, under the direction of Capt. Edward L. Lydiard, has been so planned that the public will be given the best facilities to view the spectacular events of the week-end. Captain Lydiard's efforts, and those of town and county organizations, have culminated in the spending of nearly $500,000 in major WPA grants and lesser Belknap County appropriations to develop the ski terrain in the cluster of mountains to the south of Lake Winnepesaukee.

Small Beginnings

Immediately after the close of the World War a small group of young people in Laconia became interested in the development of the various winter sports, at that time indulged in by comparatively few people. Laconia, for a great many years, was the center for summer vacationists attracted by the four lakes surrounding it, so it was only natural that this young group should become interested in winter sports development.

In 1920, in spite of the fact that there was periodically lots of ice for skating on the lakes, a skating rink was built on land at Opechee Park, adjoining Lake Opechee. The next year a two-chute toboggan slide was built at Pearl Street Park, each chute having a sliding surface of nearly 2000 feet. Not far distant, a ski jump was built on Mile Hill.

The meets were sponsored by the Winnepesaukee Ski Club, of Laconia, organized in 1920, and one of the earliest groups to form in the country. Interest in this sport began to grow, especially as that year a ski instructor was brought to the city, who gave public instruction during the entire winter, and headed ski and snowshoe parties each Sunday.

About this time this group also started its winter carnivals. The only other ones at that period were held at Dartmouth College and Berlin, N. H. These early carnivals attracted large crowds, many came to Laconia in those early days by special trains, the forerunners of the popular snow trains.

Dog Sled Racing

Sled dog racing shortly thereafter became very popular. This sport was organized through the efforts of Arthur T. Walden, Alaskan musher of Wonalancet, N. H., himself a competitor, and who had charge of the sled dog teams during Admiral Richard E. Byrd's first Antarctic Expedition.

Laconia became one of the sponsors of the point-to-point races for the New England Sled Dog Club, and with the formation of the Laconia Sled Dog Club, the Laconia Sled Dog Derby was established.

Immediately after the organization of the Winnepesaukee Ski Club, this group began clearing ski trails in the Belknap Mountains with the assistance of members of the Appalachian Mountain Club and the White Mountain Ski Runners of Boston. Since that time this club has built 15 miles of ridge, novice, intermediate, and expert ski trails in the Belknap Mountains on Rowe, Gunstock, Belknap, Piper, and Cobble Mountains.

Site Is Selected

About four years ago members of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association began looking about for a suitable ski jump hill from which they might derive some revenue for the advancement of skiing in the East, and a hill which would be used hereafter for their Eastern championships. A spot in the Belknap Mountains was finally located which was easily accessible from all parts of New England.

Laconia citizens became interested in building a hill according to the Eastern Association's specifications. After various methods of raising the money had been discussed the committees contacted officials in the towns of Alton and Gilford. Public meetings were held, and after committees discussed their problems with legislative groups at the State House it was discovered that Federal WPA funds might be available for this purpose.

In discussing the problem with F. A. Colman, the divisional engineer for WPA, the Government representation pointed out possibilities for a much greater development than had been anticipated. The result was that the County Commissioners of Belknap County bought over 500 acres of land on the northeasterly side of the Belknap Mountains for the development of an all-year-round recreational center, in which might be found facilities for every

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Conant Attacks College System Of Examinations

The usual procedure went into reverse yesterday at Cincinnati when the present system of examinations in American colleges and universities was atatcked—not by students who take the examinations—but by the president of one of the largest universities.

Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce Forum, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, expressed the hope that the present system of college examinations would give way to a system whereby a student's potentialities as a successful citizen could be judged, rather than only his intellectual capacity.

"Even the most skeptical critic of Phi Beta Kappa," he said, "would probably admit that there are many walks of life where real intellectual capacity is required—where what is commonly called brains counts heavily. On the other hand, we must realize that this type of intellectual capacity isn't the whole story: imagination, originality, the spirit of adventure, stamina, courage—a man must have all these in addition to brains in order to be a successful and useful citizen. And these factors are not usually measured by college examinations."

Dr. Conant, however, was quick to defend his own new plan for the optional extra-curricular study of American History, a plan which he inaugurated last spring and which has already attracted a large undergraduate following at Harvard and among the general public.

"There never was a time when it was more essential to convince every youth who enters our academies of the importance of a knowledge of history—of the truth of the ancient saying, 'To be ignorant of what occurred before you were born is to be always a child.'"

Water Power Right Sustained

The right of the American Writing Paper Company, Inc., to use electric current generated on certain mill sites leased from the Holyoke Waterpower Company, for driving machinery located on other mill sites, was reaffirmed today in a decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

Butler Is First to Enter G. O. P. Gubernatorial Race

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The 1938 campaign for gubernatorial nominations in both major parties has started.

Today Frederick Butler, Chairman of the Essex County Commissioners, became the first candidate for the Republican nomination. Last Tuesday Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly declared political war on Gov. Charles F. Hurley by announcing his candidacy for the Democratic nomination.

Inasmuch as Mr. Butler has broken the Republican ice it is anticipated that several other Republican candidates will enter the field within a short time. Several G. O. P. leaders are toying with the idea of seeking the nomination which has gained considerable value as a result of the current split within Democratic circles.

Good Vote Getter

While many observers agree with Mr. Butler's declaration that the Party must rid itself of "old alignments" responsible for the Party's loss of power in the last eight years, not all agree that Mr. Butler is the candidate to sever the old connections. However, he has established himself as a major vote-getter in Essex County where in the 1936 election he gained more votes than did Alfred M. Landon, the G. O. P. Presidential candidate, or John W. Haigis, Republican gubernatorial nominee.

Although he served in the House of Representatives for five years and in the Senate for three years, his only bid for State-wide prominence came in 1936 when he was Chairman of the Republican Pre-Primary Convention, a particularly difficult assignment because of the bitter struggle for the endorsement for Governor between Mr. Haigis and Leverett Saltonstall, former Speaker of the House.

Republican Hopes Grow

The Butler announcement comes at a time when the Republican party is casting about for a man capable of defeating Governor Hurley, who is expected to win the Democratic nomination despite bitter primary opposition from Lieutenant Governor Kelly. A few months ago even Republicans con-

Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Tobin Is Shown Ways of Saving Million Yearly

Overloaded Pay Rolls Are Declared Heavy Boston Burden

Tops All U. S. Cities

No More Hiring Is Essence of Research Bureau Plan to Cut Expenses

Definite proposals for saving Boston taxpayers $1,000,000 yearly were laid before Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau. Hitting directly at overloaded city pay rolls, the Bureau charges Boston has far more city employees than any comparable American city and nearly double the number of Baltimore, a city of nearly equal population.

Essence of the plan is for no additions to be made to pay rolls. "A real no-hiring policy is long overdue in Boston," the Bureau states in its latest bulletin, one of a series outlining improvements and economies in the city's governmental affairs. The bulletin commends the Mayor for his recent steps toward economy, but points out that the dominating expense in the city is wages, and cites the fact that 63 per cent of the $60,000,000 spent last year for city, county and school purposes went for personnel.

Hammering at the acute need for savings, the Bureau charges that the number of city employees today is 9 per cent above the number in the more prosperous year of 1928. The "lame duck" appointments of former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, just prior to inauguration of Mayor Tobin, play a part in this situation, the Bureau points out.

Better Than Discharges

A no-hiring policy, according to the Bureau, would be effective and would not cause the political reverberations or drastic City Hall reactions expected from wholesale discharges or general pay cuts.

While not retreating from its position that many departments are over-manned, the Bureau asserts that immediate institution of a no-hiring program is the least the present city administration can do toward correcting the present expensive and inefficient condition.

That such a policy would show immediate benefit is contained, the Bureau asserts, in the fact that 5 per cent of the city's 22,000 employees change yearly. If no replacements were made of those who are thus retired, or dropped or who pass on, pay rolls, would decline more than $1,000,000 the first year, $2,000,000 the second year, $3,000,000 the third year and so on.

The Bureau hastens to point out, however, that complete application of the no-hiring policy cannot be made. There are limits below which the working force cannot be allowed to fall if services are to be maintained. Some vacancies of specialized work cannot be filled by transfer.

That there is ample room to make cuts through no-hiring is proved by the fact, the Bureau asserts, that a report made recently to President Roosevelt by a special committee studying relations of the Federal Government to the District of Columbia included a comparison of the number of municipal employees in a group of comparable cities.

Boston Tops List

This report placed Boston at the top of the list for having the most employees per 1000 of population as revealed that Boston had 25.4 employees for each 1000 while Buffalo had but 12.7; Baltimore 12.9; Cleveland, 13.5; and Pittsburgh 14. The only city anywhere near approaching Boston was San Francisco with 20.6.

The definite recommendations of the Bureau concerning ways to make the no-hiring policy effective include:

1. Simplification of the transfer from one department to another of civil service employees. At present, the Bureau says it has found that considerable red tape must be cut, including the securing of approvals from four different sources, before a transfer can be made. Undoubtedly, this has acted to limit such transferring, some departments having found it easier to take on new help than secure it from another department.

2. Establishment of centralized personnel management. The Mayor, the Bureau says in commendation of his recent order, has directed that no new employees be taken on without consulting the Budget Department, which in turn will take the matter up with the Mayor. The Bureau, in praising this action, states that it is a step toward centralized management which should be extended, so that no new employees would be taken on when a position could be filled by available workers in other departments.

3. Systematic arrangements of transfers of workers to meet special and seasonal demands in the various departments. The Bureau advises that instead of extra help being taken on to aid busy departments in rush season that workers be temporarily taken from less busy departments.

For Immediate Application

These recommendations are urged for immediate application. They would apply, the Bureau states, to the present system of 47 independent, separate city departments, and would be conducive to quick economies. The Bureau, however, points out that a general city program of departmental reorganization and consolidation, such as the Bureau has repeatedly urged upon the city, would have the effect of making large blocks of employees liquid within the enlarged divisions.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLaigre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"There's Always a Breeze," comedy by Edward Caulfield. Presented by Joseph M. Hyman and Irving Cooper. Strongly disapproved by Monitor critic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "The River." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Hub—
"Big City," with Spencer Tracy and Luise Rainer. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50. Also "Life Begins in College," with the Ritz Brothers. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Scollay and Modern—
Carole Lombard and Fredric March in "Nothing Sacred." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Every Day's a Holiday," with Mae West. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
"Lives of a Bengal Lancer," with Gary Cooper. Also "A Lady Fights Back," featuring Kent Taylor.

Exeter—
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. Also short features. Tomorrow: "Borrowing Trouble," with Jed Prouty and Spring Byington. Also "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Metropolitan—
"The Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye, Dorothy Lamour and Shirley Ross. 10:11 a. m.; 1:09, 4:07, 7:05, 10:03. Also "Scandal Street," featuring Lew Ayres, Louise Campbell and Roscoe Karns. 12:01, 2:59, 5:57, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Gold Is Where You Find It," with George Brent, Olivia de Havilland, Claude Rains and Margaret Lindsay. Also the Mauch twins in "Penrod and His Twin Brother."

Coolidge Corner—
"Dangerously Yours," with Cesar Romero. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 3:30, 6:35, 9:35.

Tremont—
"Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. Also Sonja Henie in "One in a Million." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Escapade," with William Powell and Luise Rainer. Also Katherine Hepburn in "Bill of Divorcement."

Brookline Village—
"A Damsel in Distress," with Fred Astaire. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Portia on Trial," with Walter Abel, Neil Hamilton, Heather Angel and Ruth Donnelly. 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Boston—
"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," featuring Warner Oland. 10 a. m., 1:24, 4:48, 8:12. Also "Happy Landing," starring Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. 11:30 a. m., 2:54, 6:16, 9:43.

Uptown—
"Wise Girl," featuring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40. Also "Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls." Also Warner Oland in "Chan at the Opera." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"The River," "John Wilkes Booth," Schubert's Serenade, "Travel to Sumatra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"The Bad Man of Brimstone," starring Wallace Beery. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also Frank Morgan, Mary Astor, Robert Young and Edna May Oliver in "Paradise for Three." Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

University—
"Cavalcade," featuring Diana Wynyard and Clive Brook. 2:45, 6, 9:20. Also Arthur Treacher in "Step Lively Jeeves." 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Joel McCrea and Frances Dee in "Wells Fargo." Also "Thrill of a Lifetime," with Eleanor Whitney.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane coloring. 9:15, 11:55 a. m.; 2:17, 4:57, 7:37, 10:17. Stage, "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue. Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Fenway and Paramount—
Fredric March in "The Buccaneer." Fenway: 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. Paramount: 10:35, 2:05, 5:35, 9:05. Also "The Patient in Room 18," with Patric Knowles and Ann Sheridan. Fenway: 1:10, 4:35, 8:05. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. Tomorrow: James Stewart, Guy Kibbee and Walter Huston in "Of Human Hearts." Also "Swing Your Lady," with Humphrey Bogart, Nat Pendleton and Louise Fazenda.

Music

Jordan Hall—
"Hora Novissima," by H. W. Parker, presented by the State Symphony Orchestra, and the State Chorus under the baton of A. Buckingham Simson. 8:15.

Wellesley College—
Lecture-recital by Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, assisted by Mmes. la Comtesse Jean de Polignac, Gisèle Peyron, Irène and Nathalie Kedroff, and Messrs. Doda Conrad and Hugues Cuénod. Alumnae Hall. Open to the public. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
The guidance tour will be conducted by Miss Maginnis. Her subject will be "Illustrated Books." 11.

The Children's Museum—

A meeting of the Bird Club will be held at 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

The Children's Museum—
Regular Senior Stamp Club meeting to be held at 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Concert

For the fourth of its Monday evening series of concerts, the Boston Symphony Orchestra presented in Symphony Hall night before last three works lately played in the major series, and a new solo performer, Orlando Barera from Italy, in Mozart's Violin Concerto in D major, No. 4. The other items were C. P. E. Bach's Concerto in D major for string instruments, arranged for orchestra by Maximilian Steinberg, and Ravel's "Mother Goose" Suite and "Bolero."

The orchestra was in fine form in the Bach-Steinberg concerto, in which its incomparable tone, its virtuosity and its power of expression were magnificently revealed.

Mr. Barera displayed a well-developed technique and a notable enthusiasm for his job. His tone is rather small, at times thin. His timing was somewhat erratic, which made it a little hard for Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra to stay with him. Soloist and orchestra did not always achieve simultaneity where simultaneity was indicated. Perhaps they had not had time enough for rehearsals to permit them to synchronize.

But even if they had, it must have been difficult for the conductor to follow Mr. Barera's highly individualistic version of this familiar concerto, which gave an effect of improvisation. Sometimes the soloist would even change his pace in the middle of a short phrase. Evidently regarding the concerto as salon music, he played it with deftness and a debonair touch—a surface reading. In spite of its raggedness the performance was accomplished without a major catastrophe, and the visitor was rewarded with cordial applause. L. A. S.

Macknight at Symphony Hall

The current exhibition of aquarelles by Dodge Macknight is one of the handsomest displays yet shown in the foyer of Symphony Hall. That large gallery requires exhibits which are sharp in pattern or bright in color, and Macknight's palette certainly meets the latter need.

As the first American to give way to opulence of color, Dodge Macknight seemed an undisciplined romantic in his day, and he invoked some Americans to vituperation. We have since come to delight in such color. Since he made these strong landscapes much has been done in water color. Imitators of Macknight have cropped up, quick to acknowledge surface effects and the more obvious characteristics of his palette, but slow to work with his intensity and conviction and splendid technique. Young water colorists in Boston may profit by a close study of his spare brush strokes, his concise washes, his accents flipped on in such seemingly carefree manner.

These are water colors in the real sense of the word. They are transparent, fluid, and rich in tonal effect. Macknight found a color equivalent for everything he saw, even what seemed toneless and murky to the eye of the layman. While theory may lurk in his method, practice clarified his vision, and constant study of the Cape Cod scenery (he lives on the Cape) familiarized him with the most authentic palette for recording color, light, atmosphere. There is effortless handling, crisp phrasing, dignified presentation.

Included in the Symphony Hall exhibition are scenes of Gaspé, Northern France, Bermuda and Cape Cod. Each vicinity has its particular gamut of hues, its special pictorial quality. It is astonishing to find so much range.

Shown besides is a head of Maurice Ravel modeled by Mme. Koussevitzky. A literal portrait, it resembles the French composer very closely, if we can judge from photographs we have seen. Mme. Koussevitzky has already revealed a special talent for realistic portraiture. D. A.

"Green Fields"

Here is an American-made film without a blues singer, a gangster, a swing band, a child star, a "production" number or any of the other dozen Hollywood clichés. Even these praiseworthy omissions, however would not alone make "Green Fields," which opened a regular engagement at the Majestic Theater yesterday, one of the pleasantest surprises of the movie season. Told with an earthy zest and relish, it is a delightful folk comedy of Jewish peasant life in old Russia, which amuses, affects and captivates us.

"Green Fields" recounts the adventures of Levi-Itzchok, a pious young Talmudist who has abandoned his dingy Beth-Midrash to see the world. Reaching a small, remote village, he becomes the center of a tug-of-war between the households of Dovid-Noiach and Elkoneh, each bent on entertaining the bewildered rabbi. Levi-Itzchok slowly emerges from the cocoon of his shyness and scholarly preoccupation, basks in the warmth and beauty of the lush countryside and also in the affectionate ministrations of Dovid-Noiach's pretty daughter, Tzineh. After discouraging Elkoneh's scheme for a match with his daughter, Levi-Itzchok, in the funniest scene of the film, asks Dovid-Noiach for Tzineh's hand and all ends happily.

A bare résumé cannot even suggest the wholesome richness and flavor of "Green Fields." Like the last spoonful of strawberries and cream at the bottom of the dish, we would hold and savor it. Most important to the film's success of course is the acting by players from the Yiddish Art Theater and the Artef, who employ that same to-the-life technique so notable in European films. Through his meticulous portrayal, Michael Goldstein (Levi-Itzchok) manages to make us understand a character whose fashion we have never met before. Helen Beverly (Tzineh) possesses a certain wild sweetness which we hope will not be smothered now that she is going to Hollywood. (Remember Simone Simon and Annabella?) Jacob Ben-Ami and Edgar G. Ulmer directed the film from a scenario by George Moskow; Vladimir Heifetz composed the musical score. Photography of the appropriately simple settings and field scenes is excellent. There are English subtitles for those who do not understand Yiddish. J. D. B.

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Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
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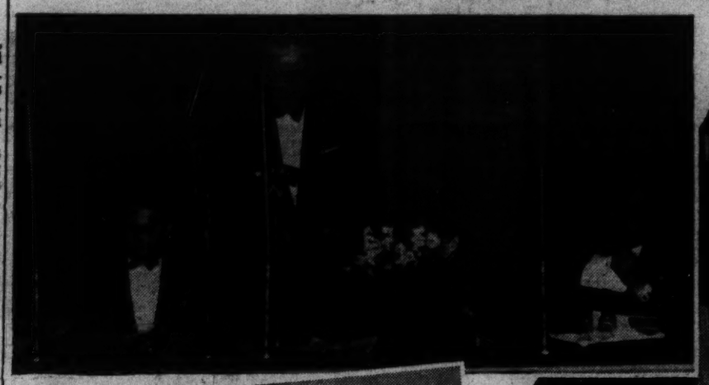

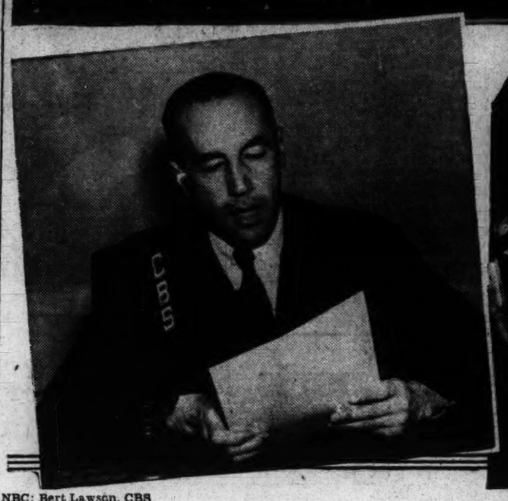

NBC; Bert Lawson, CBS — Acquaintances by Air

Top Left—WIXAL on "Pan-American Frequencies"; Left to Right—Walter Lemmon, World Wide Broadcasting Foundation; Thomas J. Watson, President, International Chamber of Commerce, Speaking to Latin-American Peoples; John L. Merrill, President, Pan American Society. Bottom: Left—Alberta Zalamea, Spanish Commentator for W2XE, Shortwave CBS. Center—Boake Carter, Radio News Commentator, With Network Connection and News Printer. Top Right—Martha Scott, of Radio Serial, "Pepper Young's Family," Now on Leave in a Broadway Play. Bottom Right—Nan Grey, of "Three Smart Girls," Taking Lead in "Those We Love," Tuesday Evening Radio Serial

Good Will Wooed on Radio

Behind the Microphone

Wooing good will for the United States in Central and South America by short wave radio was renewed last week, when the Federal Communications Commission gave permission to the General Electric Company and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation to operate on the so-called "Pan-American frequencies." These channels are reserved by the Government but are permitted to be used by these two radiocasters on a "rental" basis. No advertising is permitted on these channels and the signal must be directed toward the Latin and South American countries.

Station W1XAL in Boston just a week ago began transmissions on the "Pan-American frequencies," employing a directive array of 20,000 watts power. The dedicatory program was radiocast from the world headquarters of the International Business Machine Corporation in New York City. Mr. Thomas J. Watson, president of the company, and an advocate of achieving peace through business channels, addressed the South American audience. Walter Lemmon, president of W1XAL, was toastmaster and introduced officials of the Pan American Union, which is co-operating in the production of W1XAL's short wave programs to South America. The Columbia Broadcasting System is sending its Philharmonic programs, its Columbia Workshop and "Brave New World" dramatic series, and the School of the Air, among the best of its prestige sustaining programs, southward. Alberto Zalamea, handles the Spanish assignments for W2XE, Columbia's short wave transmitter.

NBC sends out its two greatest prestige programs, the Toscanini concerts and the Metropolitan Opera, to the Spanish-speaking countries.

The commenting is done for NBC by Carlos Bovet for the Toscanini series and Rafael Lasso for the opera. W3XAL at Bound Brook, N. J., plays the NBC programs.

New Carter Schedule

Boake Carter, who recently signed a new contract with the General Foods Company, is taking a vacation for the first time in several years "out of sight, away from telephones, teletype machines and radio." After his last comment for Philco last Friday he picked up Mrs. Carter, gathered up fishing rods and bathing suits and departed for points unknown.

His new series for General Foods will begin on Feb. 28, and will be on a Monday to Friday basis, instead of three times weekly as he did for Philco. The new time of 6:30 p. m. over the Columbia network will not be so advantageous as his old time of 7:45. There were many news "breaks" which fell to Mr. Carter because of the lateness of his 7:45 period, coming as it did after most of the other radio commentators.

With the acquisition of Mr. Carter, General Foods now has quite a list of top-flight favorites in its "stable" Jack Benny, Burns and Allen and the MGM hour are some of them. Mr. Carter's sponsor is one of the leading spenders in radio, one of the first ten. It is third on the list, with a gross expenditure in 1937 of $2,508,139 for time and talent.

Drama Well Cast

We caught an episode of the Pond serial drama, "Those We Love," last week and discovered that it is a very well drawn and well-cast portrayal, somewhat like the perennial "One Man's Family." "Those We Love" is on the NBC-Blue to WBZ combination every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m.

This serial drama is one of the few programs that go out of Hollywood free of comedians and star-studded casts, though film and stage players for the most part constitute its dramatic personage. A. D. H.

Butler Is First To Enter G. O. P. Governor Race

(Continued from Page 9)

sidered the Governor unbeatable in the 1938 election. Today, they predict a close fight with the possibility of a Republican returning to the Governor's chair after an eight-year G. O. P. political famine.

It is understood that Representative Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the House, is considering a gubernatorial bid, but it is believed his entrance will come only after an exhaustive survey convinces him he can win in November.

As Speaker he has established a splendid record, in the eyes of most observers. His constant pressure upon the members of the House to turn out legislative work at a fast pace resulted last year in a May 20 prorogation, the earliest prorogation since 1931. He is continuing the same tactics this year. He has been so successful that the legislature is expected to prorogue in early June, despite a heavier work schedule.

Should Leverett Saltonstall, former Speaker of the House, enter the lists for the G. O. P. nomination it is problematical whether Representative Cahill would make the fight, inasmuch as Mr. Cahill was one of Mr. Saltonstall's chief lieutenants when the latter ran for Governor in 1936 and after the pre-primary convention ran for Lieutenant Governor.

Friends of George R. Parnum, who successfully investigated the Edmund L. Dolan case for the City of Boston and acted as counsel for the City in several other cases, are urging him to campaign for the G. O. P. nomination for Governor. It is reported that Robert E. Cunniff of Wellesley, secretary of the Boston Finance Commission, is active in Mr. Parnum's support.

Edgar M. Mills

News In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

costs submitted to the Commission, the road had been divided into various departments.

Assistant Attorney General Edward A. Pecce, in this connection, asked if the records of the railroad were kept by branches or the business as a whole.

Mr. Dorigan told the Commission the New Haven went into reorganization proceedings under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act on Oct. 23, 1935. During the reorganization, he continued, the property was placed in the hands of trustees, appointed by the Federal Court, to operate the property and make such changes as to achieve "a reasonably assured earning power."

Knowing that local passenger service had been unprofitable, Mr. Dorigan said, the trustees had a preliminary survey made of the Old Colony leased property. This survey, he said, disclosed that the property of the Old Colony was not producing sufficient earnings to justify the rent being paid by the New Haven. On June 2, 1936, the New Haven trustees, with the approval of the Federal Court, discontinued rental payment and rejected the Old Colony lease.

Mr. Dorigan told the commission the Old Colony was not in a position to take back and operate its property and then it filed a petition for reorganization in the proceedings with the New Haven. The trustees in bankruptcy for the New Haven then were named for the Old Colony.

The witness pointed out that more than 330 miles of the Old Colony are involved in passenger operation, or 30 per cent of the total passenger mileage operated by the New Haven system. From this 30 per cent, the road obtains only about eight per cent of the total passenger revenue and about the same per cent of the total passenger miles.

Expenses, he declared, are very high as related to the revenue of passenger service. The survey showed, he said, that for every $1 of revenue, operating expense alone ran to $1.70. The reason he assigned to this was that the travel consists principally of morning travel into Boston and evening travel out and these peak hours require establishing the number of crews and the amount of equipment to be used.

Mr. Dorigan said the trustees recognize that it is essential that losses be reduced before any reasonable expectation could be had that a satisfactory and acceptable reorganization plan could be developed. Savings from the present proposals, including collateral economies, he estimated, would be about $1,100,000 a year. He said the trustees believe that the public affected by the proposed curtailment of service will understand the urgent that even with the proposed changes necessity which brings it about.

The trustees are aware, he said, the Old Colony operations will be continued at a loss but they are hopeful the future may hold other possibilities of improved earning power of this property, which, with improved business conditions, may indicate that the remaining losses will not be sufficiently large to prevent a reorganization of the Old Colony property.

Mlle. Boulanger Honored

Mlle. Nadia Boulanger and Mrs. H. H. A. Beach were the guests at a luncheon held by the Musical Guild of Boston at the Hotel Vendome yesterday at which both were named honorary members. Mlle. Boulanger, director of musical schools in France, has just been a guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

12 Arrests Made In Narcotics Raid

(Continued from Page 9)

screened their operations under the guise of publishing a race-track "tip" sheet. Two of those arrested in Boston are night-club proprietors and a third operates a cafe. The agents said they picked up first clues to the ring aboard a tramp steamer here last October.

Those arrested were charged with violating the Harrison Narcotic Act, the Narcotic Export and Import Act and conspiracy to violate both.

The Boston Post said this morning: "That the ring was able to operate here openly without interference from the Boston police was attributed to the reported influence of two men in police department circles. At least two high Boston police officials are reported close friends of the two men."

Parkers Receive Warning in Rhyme

By the Associated Press

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 23

Patrolman "Jingles" Donahue, poet laureate of the Waterbury Police Department who is noted for his warning notes in rhyme to infractious automobile parkers, has produced a new one which his admirers say is his best work yet. It runs:

"Don't park so long in a restricted station.
"Traffic is hindered by such stagnation.
"Police request your co-operation
"To cure a difficult situation.
"Keep the cars in circulation,
"And give the cop a short vacation.

"Donahue the cop."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon.	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 George Hall's Orch.	Commentator	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Piano; Revelers	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocal soloist	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dan Hudson's Orch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Ray Heatherton	"Vocal Varieties"	"Concert Album"	dramatic sketch	Picture preview
8:00 Cavalcade of Ameri-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica; sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	"Music of the Masters"
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Harvard-B. C. debate on	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:45 anna Durbin; or.	Jimmy Kemper and Co.	vocalists	New Deal	Jack Ward
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Cleveland Orchestra	Fred Allen in "Town	Harvard-B. C. debate on	Federal Theater: "Por-
9:15 comment; orch.	Cleveland Orchestra	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	New Deal	traits in Oil"
9:30 Ben Bernie and All	Cleveland Orchestra	Players; guest artist;	"Let's Visit"; informal	Billy Brooks' Orch
9:45 the Lads; soloists	Cleveland Orchestra	orchestra	home interviews	Billy Brooks' Orch
10:00 "Gang Busters";	Network sports	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch	Network sports	rade"; Rosemary Lane;	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:30 Talk, Income Tax	Network sports	choral group; orches-	Melodies from the Sky;	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:45 Network speaker	Network sports	tra; guest stars	vocal soloists; popular	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Bob Crosby's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orch	lem"; variety
11:30 George Olsen's Or	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch	Michael Zarin's Orch	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 George Olsen's Or	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch	Michael Zarin's Orch	lem"; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac";	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	"Charm Mirror"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes; music
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloists	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speakers
10:30 Talk, Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Tropical Serenaders
11:15 Dramatic sketch	Dance Revue	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Home economist	Recorded orchestra	Charity news
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"The Mystery Chef"	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Hits of the Day"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	speakers; reports;	News Service	Women's clubs' news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan"	"Treasures in Melody"	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Piano soloist	Ad Club speakers
1:45 Hollywood comment	Glenn Darwin, songs	Marimba melodies	Voice of Experience	Ad Club speakers
2:00 "New Voices"	Vocal trio	"Way Down East"	George and Juanita	Federal Theater dramatization
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"; music	Syncopated music
2:30 American School of	Songs and patter	Jean Ellington, songs	Sport matinee	Syncopated music
2:45 the Air	Vocalist; orchestra	Household talk	Stage Door Memories	Syncopated music
3:00 News Service	Rosa Linda, pianist	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 Community Bulletin	Eastman School of	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 U. S. Army Band	Music Orchestra and	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Speaker; pianist	soloists	"The Guiding Light"	School dramatization	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's Orch	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 The Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 Studio program	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow; sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speaker
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitre News"
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Music; comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Round the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orch.
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 guests; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch	Studio speaker	Dance Melodies
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour;	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour; Connecticut	Ray Sinatra's Orch.;	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 football forum;	News dramatizations	Yankees; guests	dramatic sketch	Jack Ward
8:30 heroism awards;	Harry McKinley, songs	Vallee Hour; Connecticut	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Legion speaker
8:45 comedy; music	Rochester Philharmonic	Yankees; guests	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Orchestra, Howard	"Good News of 1938";	"World Neighbors"	Dance orchestra
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Hanson, conductor	motion picture stars;	"World Neighbors"	Jack Early, songs
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks.	picture previews; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks.	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 Essays in Music;	"Town Meeting"; talks.	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	"Hollywood Serenade"	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 soloist; orchestra	"Town Meeting"; talks.	Bob Burns; Foursome	"Hollywood Serenade"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Dinner to Robert	NBC Night Club	Quartet; John Scott	Musical Revue; Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 H. Jackson; talks	NBC Night Club	Trotter's Orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 E. R. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Request Serenade
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Hockey	Request Serenade
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Europa	Feb. 25	Cherbourg	Mar. 3	Feb. 25 1:00 pm	Feb. 25 8:00 pm
†Am Shipper	Feb. 26	Liverpool	Mar. 7	Feb. 25 8:00 pm	Feb. 26 7:30 am
‡Rex	Feb. 26	Gibraltar	Mar. 4	Feb. 25 8:00 pm	Feb. 26 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Japan	Victoria		Mar. 8	Feb. 28 4:00 pm	Feb. 28 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco		Mar. 1	Feb. 24 4 p. m.	Feb. 24 7:30 p. m.
Monterey	San Pedro		Mar. 3	Feb. 26 4 p. m.	Feb. 26 7:30 p. m.
Manukai	San Francisco		Mar. 15	Mar. 10 4:00 pm	Mar. 10 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria		Mar. 16	Mar. 11 4:00 pm	Mar. 11 7:30 pm

†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

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Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, Feb. 24

London—2:30 p. m., Malle Orchestra concert, GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.
Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.; JZI, 31.4m., 9.53meg.
Berlin—5:15 p. m.—"How Pickle Women Are," DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"The Count of Monte Cristo" (Part VIII). GSC, 31.3m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 21m., 9.6meg.
London—7:10 p. m.—"The Way of Peace—ful Pacifism." Speaker: Alfred Salter, M. P. GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.
Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Tell Us About Your Country"; "Let's Dissect a Novel," W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.04meg.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Selections from Operas; "Of Interest Today," talk. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.
Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. EAR, 31.6m., 9.48meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Hello, Kansas"; Special program in English. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—"The Waltz Hour"; Concert Orchestra. YVSRC, 31.7m., 9.5meg.
London—9:30 p. m.—BBC Military Band. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.

Florida Exports Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Exports from Florida ports in the first eight months of 1937 amounted to $29,267,165, compared to $23,889,946 for the same period last year.

Amusements

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
Jordan Hall Tomorrow Evening at 8:30
CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
CONDUCTED BY
BERNARD ZIGHERA
—SOLOISTS—
JESUS SANROMA, Pianist
WILLIAM KROLL, Violinist
LEON BARZIN, Violist
Tickets at Box Office—$1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

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BAD MAN OF BRIMSTONE
Starring WALLACE BEERY
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Orch., $2.20 and $4.40. Mail Orders Filled.
Next Mat. Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
In SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40
No. Mon. Perf. Main. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

3 Mats. Weekly Wed., Thurs. and Sat.
No Perf. Mondays
5TH MONTH! *Most discussed play in N. Y.*
"I LOVED EVERY MINUTE OF IT."—Gertrude Lawrence.
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
44th St. Thea., W. of B'y. Lac. 4-4337. Evgs. 8:40

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH & LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

Fight Is Renewed For Real Estate Valuation Limit

Legislative Hearings

The drive for a $25 per $1000 valuation tax limit on real estate was renewed today when Representative Eric A. Nelson (R) of Boston appeared before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law to urge approval of a constitutional amendment establishing tax limitation to save real estate from confiscation.

The Representative, President of the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League of Boston, pointed out that, under the amendment, interest and payments on municipal bonds would be handled outside the $25 tax limit. Therefore, in Boston, with these charges, the actual tax limit would be $32 per $1000 valuation. Such a provision would eliminate possible impairment of municipal bonds, he said.

He explained that the initiative petition for a constitutional amendment, which was killed last year by an adverse Supreme Court advisory opinion, called for a definite $25 tax limit for all expenses.

Twin Targets

Judge John V. Mahoney, former chief secretary to Gov. Charles F. Hurley, and the Governor were twin targets for a barrage from Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly when he appeared before the Legislative Committee on State Administration to urge legislation to require open sessions of the Executive Council.

Judge Mahoney, the Lieutenant Governor said, "displayed an unusual amount of interest" in the "scandalous transaction" under which the Council awarded $314,000 to the Collins Manufacturing Company of Wilbraham for alleged damages to water rights to result in 1940 as a result of the Swift-Ware River Water Supply Project.

"His Excellency, the Governor, hastily approved this scandalous transaction and accordingly one more unforgivable disgrace was marked up against the fair name of Massachusetts," the Lieutenant Governor told the committee.

* * *

Automatic Dismissal

If State officials were absent from their positions for more than three months their salaries would automatically stop under legislation favored by Representative Philip Barnet (R) of New Bedford before the House Committee on Rules. Inasmuch as the bill was filed after the Jan. 15 deadline, it came before the Rules Committee for admission to the present session.

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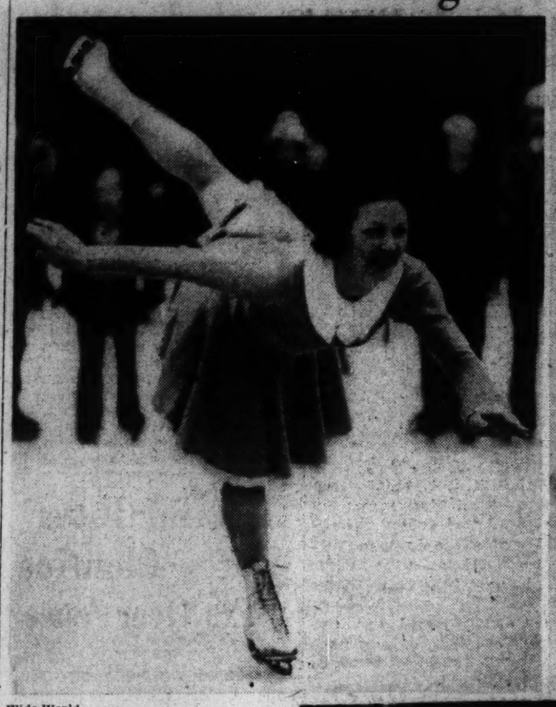
Hot oil shampoo, $2.50
Course of three, $6
Marcel Wave, $1

Stearns
BOSTON

Among the Brightest Stars of Figure Skating



Wide World
Evelyn Chandler
One of the World's Foremost Acrobatic Figure Skaters

Bess Ehrhardt and Roy Shipstad
Two of the Leading Exponents of Skating Are Shown in the Upper Picture. Below—Miss Ehrhardt and Mr. Shipstad With the Chorus in an Ice Carnival

Skating Stars
Sonja Henie, Center Upper Row, Who Holds Undisputed Sway as the Greatest Skating Attraction of the Year. Below—Joan Tozzer, of the Skating Club of Boston, National Junior Singles Champion

Big Snow Center Is Prepared For Ski Championship

(Continued from Page 9)

type of summer and winter recreation.

Work on the area has been in progress for about two years. An old sandy, back mountain road has been rebuilt and hard-surfaced, connecting the towns of Gilford and Alton, and along this new road are springing up new hostelries furnishing skiers with everything from rough to deluxe accommodations.

Power lines and telephone communication lines have been extended to this point and are being constructed in the area which is known as the Belknap Mountains Recreational Center. Over two miles of gravel roads have been completed, and parking lanes have been built for the accommodation of 2,200 automobiles. In addition, other parking areas have been cleared for extra cars and buses.

A 60-meter championship ski hill has been constructed on which the Eastern Ski Championships were held last year, and on which they will be held this week. The out-run at the foot of this hill had been terraced so that over 5,000 people can stand and look over the heads of those in front. Outside this center several times this number may view the jumping contest.

Slalom Hill Prepared

A slalom hill 3600 feet in length, varying in width from 200 to 800 feet and with a pitch of from 12 to 30 degrees has been cleared for slalom races and general skiing.

A small toboggan chute has been erected near the entrance of the center and seven stone fireplaces have been built, the largest of which will furnish adequate cooking facilities for 250 people. Many rustic bridges, as well as walking and riding trails, add to the attractiveness of the park with its massive picnic tables and benches.

A new deluxe chair ski tramway, similar to the one at Sun Valley, and the only one of its kind in the East, was completed this month. This tramway is 3200 feet in length, with a vertical ascent of 714 feet, a capacity of 200 people per hour, and a speed of 450 feet per minute.

Ski instruction is available at the area and two ski schools are in operation with competent American and foreign instructors. Accommodations may be had at fine modern hotels and inns or rustic ski lodges all within easy access to the area.

The area may be reached by automobile from Portsmouth via West Alton; from Boston via Laconia to Gilford. It is 96 miles by train from Boston to Laconia where special busses or taxis may be chartered to the area six miles distant. The easy access and short run over good roads from the metropolitan areas to this recreational center appeals to the skier who wants more hours for skiing.

Figure Skating Reaches New High in Popularity

By Gordon A. Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Sonja Henie can draw nearly 80,000 persons in five nights, and an ice carnival in Walpole on one of those nights can attract an additional 8,000—there must be something more than meets the eye to this figure skating business.

And business it is, for manufacturers are reporting greater sales of figure skates than ever before, while recent trade surveys indicate that the turnover of skating equipment still exceeds by a wide margin the heavy sale of skiing equipment this season.

More persons today than ever before are dotting rivers and lakes—even crowding public skating rinks—in an effort to master not only the art of remaining vertical, but also the intricacies of figures, loops and leaps.

What lies behind this sudden surge to the ice?

Winter Sports More Popular

Perhaps it is the tremendous increase in interest in all winter sports. Possibly it is because figure skating is a sport which may be enjoyed by persons of all ages, including an ever-increasing number of women.

Most likely, however, is the appearance of the ice carnival, both professional and amateur, which has grown from a mere exhibition of free skating to a magnificent spectacle in which have been combined the beauties of skating, the dramatics of the theater, and the inspiration of music.

In fact, the professional ice carnival, as indicated by Miss Henie's recent appearance and the 1938 edition of "Ice Follies," has become just that—a spectacle, with the performance of difficult maneuvers overshadowed by the substitution of Hollywood glamour.

Amateur Carnival Aids

Despite the success of these professional carnivals, however, leading amateur skaters in Boston are inclined to give credit to the amateur carnival for the promotion of figure skating as a sport. These skaters admit Miss Henie has aided skating, admire her personally, applaud her success—but regret her change from skater into movie star.

According to Richard L. Hapgood, secretary of the U. S. Figure Skating Association, which has its headquarters in Boston, the present interest in skating, evidenced by greater attendance at amateur carnivals, began in 1930. This interest would have come eventually, he said, but the professionals primed the pump.

"At the amateur carnival in Madison Square Garden in 1930, in which Sonja appeared," he said, "the auditorium was jammed. Another exhibition in which she appeared in Boston met with like success. But when she appeared in the movies, as did Evelyn Chandler, figure skating was brought before practically everyone in the country. People began to see what could be done with skating both as a sport and as a vocation, with the result that nearly everybody became skate conscious."

Mr. Hapgood, a figure skater of no mean ability himself inasmuch as he was a member of the Boston team which won the national two-pair championship in 1934, pointed out that the average professional skater can gross approximately $20,000 a season. Miss Henie, at the head of the list, of course, is reported to be currently earning more than $300,000 for 35 nights of skating.

An American Sport

Figure skating, as it is known today, is commonly thought to be an imported sport. The contrary, however, is true.

During the Civil War there were two styles of figure skating commonly accepted, namely, the American—in which only the prints left on the ice counted, no matter what contortions skaters went through—and the English, in which the body, held rigid, was judged.

A New York ballet teacher, Jackson Haines, who in his spare time dabbled in figure skating, thought of combining skating, dancing and music into one graceful exhibition. Reception in this country, however, was so cool he went to Europe, where he was received with wildest acclaim. Vienna adopted him as its own, and even today regards him as the originator of the so-called Viennese style.

The international style, formerly called the continental style, originated by Haines, was not brought back to this country until after the turn of the twentieth century, when George H. Brown of Cambridge and Irving Brokaw of New York began a series of demonstrations here.

Ice Ballet Starts

Figure skating in 1908 began a rise to promience in America that continued until the outbreak of the World War.

The National Figure Skating Association was formed in 1920 and given complete charge over amateur skating in the country, in an effort to promote the sport. Championships are held under its auspices in which Bostonians have done well. In competitions, including those held from 1914 to 1918 and those since 1920, the women's national championship has been held by a non-Bostonian only three times. Present champion is Maribel Vinson of the Skating Club of Boston, who has held the title every year since 1928, with the exception of 1934. Miss Vinson turned professional last May.

A Boston skater has held the men's singles championship during every one of those years except in 1926 and the last three years. Last local champion was Roger F. Turner, who held the title from 1928 through 1934.

More Honors for Boston

In the pair championship, Miss Vinson and George E. B. Hill of the Boston Club are present titlists. Bostonians have held the title 16 out of the 22 times competition has been held.

In one phase of competition both the body movements of the skaters and the marks left on the ice are judged. These are the so-called routine or school figures which every entrant must perform perfectly, but which do not command as much interest from the spectator's viewpoint as the second phase called free-skating. In this phase the skater is allowed to do as he pleases — jumping, spinning and gliding—and is judged on what he does and how he does it.

Skating Club Carnival

It is these jumps and spins in free-style skating that form the backbone of the ice carnivals. They will be demonstrated in full at the Boston Skating Club's next carnival, "You're Invited," to be presented at the Boston Garden April 1 and 2. Miss Chandler will be the professional star, while such local luminaries as Polly Blodgett, James and Grace Madden, Roger Turner, and Joan Tozzer will also participate.

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Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now you may not have been born to the purple (so to speak) . . . but the chances are that your spring and summer wardrobe will more than feature this royal color in various shades which range from red to purple violet to pinky violet and blue violet. Any color in which you can detect even the faintest purplish tone, in fact. And mauve is another word you're going to find included in the list. The idea is, however, that you don't just grab onto one of these shades and then concentrate. No indeed . . . and far from it. 'Tis much newer (to say nothing of more effective and artistic) to go ahead and mix in two or three of them, at least. And some mighty effective combinations can be worked up; what with accessories and whatnot that are already in our shops.

Filene's is very much interested in all this to-do about purplish tones since Schiaparelli's recent opening, when we hear that the audience murmured "mauve decade," or words to that effect; practically in unison! So interested in fact, that they're figuring it in their window display. And some young thing around town will show up at her next party all done up in their enchanting dinner gown of chiffon and taffeta. We mean particularly the one which sells for $16.95, or some equally surprising figure. The chiffon, which is mauve, flits over the underskirt of rose taffeta. Barely touching it with all its fullness, but filming the color just enough to give it a muted tone. Short puff sleeves make it the kind of dress that mother wants her to wear. A long ribbon sash encircles the waist.

♣ ♣ ♣

Some of the Things You've Maybe Forgotten

Just Reminders: If spring means something beside a felt hat to you . . . why not try Wethern's? They have some good looking numbers in new kinds of straw and springlike materials. They even have one stitched braid hat that's worn with a veil and that up-on-one-side-and-down-on-the-other look, for only $3.98. It even has a bow on the upward swing! The watch you really care for should be cared for by somebody who really cares . . . If you see what we mean. Somebody like Kettell, Blake and Read, jewelers at 387 Washington Street. They'll diagnose your watch, and frankly tell you as to whether or not it's worth another repair job. Kickernick undies at Mrs. Fowler's Shop, at 420 Boylston Street, as well as downtown shops, you know. She has those cute printed silk nighties . . . the kind that look like evening gowns, and sometimes fit even better! That short boxy navy blue spring coat would be nice over a powder blue outfit . . . from Margaret Anderson's Shop, which is on the same floor with Mrs. Fowler's. And the Campbell tie rack, which also does a good job on women's belts, and about which we once shouted loud and long; may be had at the Continental Store, at Boylston Street and Washington. You might remind your husband the the next time he's running in to buy an overcoat. **Janet Treat.**

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Both Grades Are Grown and Packed in Maine
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HEINZ FRESH CUCUMBER PICKLES 24 Oz. Jar 19c
ALL TERRIER DOG FOOD 5 Lb. Bag 53c 2 Lb. Bag 23c
UNEEDAS Plain or Salted 3 Pkgs. 13c

SHREDDED WHEAT 2 Pkgs. 23c
BORAXO Cleans Hands Quick Oval Tin 15c 20 MULE BORAX 1 Lb. Pkg. 15c
DELUXE ASSORTMENT 1 Lb. Pkg. 31c
WYANDOTTE Cleanser The Kind of Cleanser You've Always Wanted Tin 9c
SNOSHEEN CAKE FLOUR Pillsbury's 44 Oz. Pkg. 25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Canadiens May Provide Upset in Stanley Cup Play—Big Green at Garden Tonight

Bruins, Rangers, Toronto All Look Stronger Though

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	26	4	9	169	72	56
Rangers	21	5	13	116	71	47
Chicago	11	9	20	76	113	31
Detroit	9	9	20	73	100	27

Canadian Division

Toronto	19	8	12	113	99	46
Canadiens	16	8	14	101	102	40
Americans	13	9	14	75	75	35
Montreal	10	4	24	79	111	24

Results Feb. 22

Boston 2, Toronto 0.
Canadiens 2, Rangers 1.
Chicago 6, Montreal 5.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Bruins and Rangers practically monopolizing the press notices in hockey, it might be that hockey fans will overlook those pesky Canadiens. Man for man, the Flying Frenchmen from Montreal hardly rate, but as a team, they provide more than a passing problem to Stanley Cup aspirants.

More than once the Canadiens have reached the play-offs with a record which did not appear too impressive, and then went on to take top honors. They should not do so this season and it is the fervent hope of the Boston fans that they do not do so, but there are certain things to observe with reserve.

More Difficult in Play-Offs

As the set-up is right now, the Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs will be the first-place teams. They will engage in a three-out-of-five-game series for the league championship, and while the Bruins handled them nicely last night, 2-0, and have a season edge of five out of six, the Leafs are going to be much more difficult to handle in play-off hockey.

The way it looks right now, the Leafs and Bruins will engage in a rough, tough series, and the winner will emerge with the league title, but somewhat worn on condition. Those Leafs never were easy to conquer, and even if the Bruins do have a better team, they will not finish without knowing that they have been through a series.

Canadiens and Rangers probably will engage in the second-place play-offs, and the Frenchmen have not been easy for the Rangers this season. In six games played Canadiens have won three, tied one and lost two. Their series will be only two-out-of-three and will stress speed rather than the rough, rugged hockey of the Leafs and Bruins.

In the other series it will be Americans vs. either Chicago or Detroit, and here is where another rugged body-checking affray is due. In this event the winner is likely to be softened up for either Canadians and Rangers, and the surviving Bruins or Leafs will meet up with a worthy opponent in the final. Canadiens, more than any other team, loom as the club to create an upset, if an upset is to occur.

Seventh Straight for Bruins

Last night the Bruins won their seventh-straight game shutting out Toronto and the result brought Tiny Thompson, Boston goalie, to a total of six—one behind Dave Kerr of the Rangers. Since the latter also holds only a one-goal advantage over Thompson in goals scored against him, although Tiny probably will have one discounted since it was tallied when he was removed by Art Ross in favor of a forward, the race between them for the Vezina trophy is neck and neck.

Maple Leafs resorted to defensive hockey through most of the game. Cooney Weiland put the Bruins ahead on a pass from Goldsworthy in the second period and less than two minutes later Bill Cowley added a second goal. Even with the Bruins leading, the Leafs failed to function in the brilliant fashion of their early season play. They seem to have abandoned their reckless scoring efforts and their defense is not good yet, so they are just about in the middle.

Chicago made the going much more difficult for their rivals, Detroit, by beating and further diminishing the hopes of the Montreal Maroons, by a score of 6 to 5, on Montreal ice last night. The other game saw the amazing Canadiens check the Rangers to a standstill and win, 2 to 1. There is still time for the Canadiens to overhaul Toronto for first place, but the possibility is slim.

Budge Says 'No' To Pro Rumors

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (AP)—J. Donald Budge, returning from a tour of Australia with three other California tennis associates, made it plain that he had no thought of turning professional this year.

"There is not a chance of my turning professional this season," the Oakland Redhead said. "I expect to play in the Wimbledon and United States National championships.

"As for my turning professional for the 1939 season, as has been rumored about, well—I shall not be looking that far ahead.

"My motto is to take things in stride, one at a time, and as we have a Davis Cup to defend, and there are other championship tournaments ahead which I would like very much to win again, the professional situation, so far as I am concerned, will just have to wait."

Budge, his doubles partner, Gene Mako, and California's two Dorothy's, Bundy and Workman, comprised the player group which returned from Sydney, Australia.

Mako described the Australian trip as "a lot of fun," and reiterated that Budge "can't be beaten when he wants to win."

Canadiens Sign Player

MONTREAL, Feb. 23 (CP)—Montreal Canadiens have signed Armand Raymond, 185-pound amateur defenceman, in an attempt to stop up the gap in their rearguard left by an injury to Babe Siebert. The National Hockey League team got Raymond from Montreal Concordias of the Quebec Senior Hockey League.

Seeking Quadrangular Hockey Honors

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Left to Right—Joe Stubbs, Crimson Coach; Traff Hicks, Harvard Captain and Defenseman, and Eddie Jeremiah, Dartmouth Coach

Dartmouth Leads for Title In American College League

Line-Up at Garden Tonight

Harvard		Dartmouth
Cutter, lw		rw, Merriam
Roberts, c		c, Lewis
Mechem, rw		lw, Sullivan
Hicks, ld		rd, Feeley
Emerson, rd		ld, Eglehoff
Johnson, g		g, Goding

Harvard spares: Harding, Pope, Patrick, Winslow, de Rham, Ervin, Jameson, Kevorkian, Freedley. Dartmouth spares: Walsh, Foster, Mather, Hallett, Larkin, Cross, Dingwall, Chase, Seeley.

Game Starts at 8:30

With both Harvard and Dartmouth eliminated from any title hopes in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, tonight's game between these two arch rivals at the Boston Garden will center directly on the Quadrangular circuit.

Tonight's game is a crucial one for the men of Harvard as the Crimson skaters need victory to keep them in the Quad race. Already Harvard has been defeated by Dartmouth, 3 to 2, and held to a 4-to-4 tie by Princeton. The Big Green pucksters are undefeated in Quad League play and a victory tonight would assure them of the Hobey Baker Trophy which has been resting on Harvard's treasure shelves for the past two years. Harvard with two games left to play in the League will have only three points to Dartmouth's eight and a sweep of the Yale series regardless of how the Indians make out in their remaining games would leave the Crimson one point short of tying for the championship.

Yale spoiled whatever hopes Princeton had of finishing near the Quad League top last night by beating the favored Tigers, 8 to 4, at Princeton. This was the first league game the Eli have won this year.

The game tonight promises to be one of the finest college contests played in Boston this year. Seldom have Dartmouth and Harvard been so well matched and seldom has there been so much at stake on one of their games.

Coach Eddie Jeremiah has done an outstanding job with the Dartmouth six this year, its record of being undefeated in Quadrangular League play being evidence of that fact. In addition to defeating Harvard, Dartmouth has victories over Yale, 5 to 1, and 6 to 2. The Indians will open their series with Princeton on Saturday.

Jeremiah will start Dan Sullivan at left wing, Capt. Dick Lewis at center, and "Junie" Merriam at right wing. Bob Eglehoff and Jim Feeley will be the starting defenseman with Wes Goding, who has developed into one of the East's outstanding goalers, in the cage.

Dartmouth's second line is made up of Dave Walsh at left wing, Bud Foster at center, and "Fud" Mather on the opposite wing. Malcolm Cross, Bob Dingwall, and Les Chase comprise the third line. "Mouse" Hallett and Art Larkin will play the alternate defense.

Harvard now has gone five straight games without a victory. The Crimson has been beaten by St. Nicks, 4 to 2, Dartmouth, 3 to 2, Queen's 6 to 2, and Toronto, 6 to 2. It tied Princeton, 4 to 4.

Coach Joe Stubbs, in an effort to spur his team on, has shifted his players back to the way he had them lined up the first of the season. George Roberts, speedy center, will be back with his old teammates, Ned Cutter and Johnny Mechem on the wings. Joe Patrick has dropped back to center on the second line with Austie Harding and Ralph Pope. Harvard's third line consists of Fred de Rham at right wing and Sophomores Warren Winslow and Henry Ervin completing the trio.

Capt. Traf Hicks and Gene Emerson will start on defense with Win Jameson and Al Kevorkian in reserve. Howard Johnson will start in the nets.

* * *

Manager Walter A. Brown of the Boston Olympics definitely stated this morning that the Provincial Hockey League heads would have to drop their protests entirely or the local club would not finish play in the league this year, nor would they enter next year.

* * *

He is thoroughly riled at the manner in which the play-offs are being conducted and will play the Olympics in the A. A. U. championships this week end unless he hears that the protest has been dropped either today or tomorrow.

* * *

The Bay State League All-Stars hockey team nosed out the Eastern Massachusetts League All-Stars at the Boston Arena yesterday, 4 to 3. The Eastern League stars came from behind twice to tie the score, but Ed Barry of Wellesley High, left wing of the Bay Staters, pushed in the deciding marker seven minutes before the final gong.

* * *

At the Boston Garden yesterday another All-Star team, representing the Greater Boston League, dropped a close verdict to Hebron Academy, also by a score of 4 to 3. With only seven minutes to play and trailing by three goals, the Hebron six came back to tie the score and go on to win in the thrilling overtime period.

American Hockey Association
Kansas City 3, St. Paul 2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Larry Kelley, Yale's All-America end, refused all pro football offers; to help coach at Peddie School while taking graduate work at Princeton.

N. E. College Results

Feb. 21

Hockey
Dartmouth 10, Brown 3.

Basketball
Dartmouth 46, Columbia 36.

Feb. 22

Hockey
Yale 8, Princeton 4.
Boston University 6, M. I. T. 5.
Williams 3, Middlebury 1.
New Hampshire 10, Northeastern 3.

Basketball
Harvard 40, Cornell 30.
Yale 41, Princeton 34.
Trinity 45, Alumni 41.
Connecticut State 59, Northeastern 33.
Springfield 53, Providence 40.
Rhode Island State 71, Maine 50.
Worcester Tech 45, Clark 39.
Vermont 64, Middlebury 29.
Brooklyn College 54, Lowell Textile 41.

Swimming
Williams 37, Trinity 18.
Rutgers 45, Brown 30.

Wrestling
Brown 24, Rutgers 6.
Penn State 17, Harvard 11.
Princeton 22, Yale 8.

Track
Mass. State 46⅘, Worcester Tech. 29⅕.

A. A. U. Titles at Bowdoin

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Feb. 23 (AP)—Two National A. A. U. swimming titles will be at stake when the Olympic Swimming Carnival takes place at Bowdoin College March 5. Bowdoin's swim coach, Bob Miller, said today the junior 150-yard backstroke for men and the junior 100-yard backstroke for women would be held in conjunction with the meet.

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	8	0	1	72	13	16
Queen's	8	0	2	47	33	16
Toronto	6	1	2	38	26	11
Dartmouth	4	0	3	27	42	8
Harvard	2	1	4	19	29	5
Princeton	2	1	5	25	38	5
Yale	1	1	6	24	37	3
Montreal	1	0	8	22	57	2

Result Feb. 22
Yale 8, Princeton 4.

Game Tonight
Dartmouth at Harvard.

Harvard Pulls Up In Eastern Race For Court Honor

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Dartmouth	6	1	407	230	.889
Harvard	5	2	361	238	.714
Pennsylvania	4	4	304	310	.500
Cornell	4	5	358	388	.444
Columbia	3	4	363	388	.429
Yale	3	7	343	389	.300
Princeton	1	5	199	316	.167

Result Feb. 21
Dartmouth 46, Columbia 36.

Results Feb. 22
Yale 41, Princeton 34.
Harvard 40, Cornell 30.

Games Saturday
Dartmouth at Columbia.
Harvard at Pennsylvania.
Princeton at Cornell.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Harvard's basketball team moved out of the long-shot class yesterday and loomed as a definite threat to Dartmouth's aspirations for the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League title.

The Crimson moved one step closer to the leading Indians when they whipped Cornell, 40 to 30, on the Big Red's court last night. It was Harvard's second victory over Cornell and its fifth against two defeats in loop competition.

The game was the first of four successive tilts that the Crimson must win on the road if they want to stay within striking distance of the Indians who lead the league with eight wins and one defeat. The greatest obstacle in their way at the moment is Pennsylvania's upsetting Quakers whom they meet in Philadelphia, Saturday, while Dartmouth faces Columbia in New York.

Harvard had to come from behind to beat Cornell, but once in front the rest was easy. Cornell led 22-18 at half-time, but the Crimson bottled the Ithacans up in the first nine minutes of the second half and at the end of that time, Harvard led 29-22. Cornell was held to four field goals in the last session while Harvard connected for 22 points. Charley Lutz, forward, and Long John Herrick paced the Harvard attack.

In another league game, Yale shoved Princeton's Tigers deeper into the cellar with a 41-34 triumph. It was Yale's third win against seven losses and Princeton's fifth defeat in six starts. The Tigers held a 24-15 lead at the intermission but the Elis moved out in front shortly after the second session got under way.

Broader Blue Lines May Be Adopted

MONTREAL, Feb. 23 (CP)—President Frank Calder said the National Hockey League probably would broaden the blue lines marking off defensive zones on the ice to 12 inches as a result of an experimental game Saturday night at Toronto.

"Universal adoption for all league games of the 12-inch line probably will be discussed by the league governors when they meet in New York today," said Calder.

"The broader lines, as painted on the ice at Toronto, enabled the players to see the blue lines much more easily, and it was noticeable there were fewer offsides."

Hershey Club Takes Franchise

HERSHEY, Pa., Feb. 23 (AP)—The Hershey Club of the Eastern Amateur Ice Hockey League has announced it has taken a franchise in the International-American League. Alexander Stoddart, a spokesman for the club, said the Hershey B'ars did not contemplate giving up their berth in the Eastern Amateur League. He declined to say whether this meant two teams might be formed—one to play in each league.

Two Olympic Proposals

PRAGUE, Feb. 23 (AP)—Prof. Jira Guth-Jarkovsky, Czechoslovakian representative on the International Olympic Committee, has announced he will oppose the holding of the Olympics in any country at war. He said he also would ask the committee at its March 10 meeting in Cairo to bar any warring nation from competing in future Olympic Games.

Stengel to Have at Least Two Pitchers Ready for Batsmen

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., Feb. 23—When Manager Casey Stengel leads his Boston Bees into this Florida town to begin spring training routine on Friday, he will find at least two pitchers ready to throw into batting practice. Danny MacFayden, the veteran from Somerville, Mass., and Ira Hutchinson, sophomore right-hander from Chicago, have been working out daily since the first of the week.

MacFayden, who sees the Bees breaking into the first division of the National League this season if added help is offered by the hitters, is tanned to the color of mahogany after several weeks under the Florida sun. Driving with Mrs. MacFayden, Danny visited with Milton Gaston, former Red Sox pitcher, at Tarpon Springs before coming to Bradenton.

"Should Do a Comeback"

"If our hitters, particularly Al Lopez, Elbie Fletcher and Vince Di Maggio, can step up their hitting a few points, the Bees can't miss finishing in the money this year," said MacFayden today while driving to the baseball park. "Of course we may get help from one or two of the new fellows, but those three I mentioned hit far below their normal pace last season and should do a comeback in 1938."

Hutchinson, also accompanied by his wife, drove here from Chicago. He took his initial workout with MacFayden Monday morning, with much unnecessary (according to MacFayden) encouragement from Oscar Horton, the popular treasurer of the Bees, who has made his headquarters at the Manatee River Hotel until the club leaves for the North early in April. "Hutch" is about 10 pounds overweight, but will be in shape to give the hitters some batting practice should Manager Stengel pull out the cage on Friday.

Hutchinson kept close to playing weight by taking daily drills in a Chicago gymnasium, with Ray Schalk and Red Ormsby. Schalk, the old Chicago catcher, is now managing in the American Association, and Ormsby is an American League umpire.

Satisfied With Grounds

Horton, MacFayden and Hutchinson all expressed satisfaction with the Bees' new training grounds, particularly the large clubhouse. Unlike Waterfront Park on Tampa Bay in St. Petersburg, this conditioning field is sheltered on all sides from the wind. It is 10 blocks from the waterfront, which in this town happens to be the Manatee River.

The Bradenton training quarters are not new to MacFayden, winner of 14 games last year and now starting his thirteenth campaign in the majors. He worked here with the Red Sox in the springs of 1928 and '29. "The town, including the baseball field, sure has improved some since then," Danny says.

Oscar Horton has played several golf matches with Dizzy Dean, the celebrated Cardinal pitcher, who winters here and spends his mornings seeing that everything is in order at his gasoline station. The big hurler and the Bees' treasurer have become close friends, and take great delight in matching strokes on the links.

Likes to Win—at Golf

Dean, incidentally, is quite a golfer. In an 18-hole match on the Bradenton course recently, Diz predicted he would go around in better than 82. Horton was his opponent.

At the end of the first nine, Dean's card read 45, and there wasn't a person within shouting distance who would give Diz a chance to make that 82. But in story book fashion, he came home with a smart 36 for an 18-hole total of 81. The lanky pitcher is still laughing. After dropping the final putt on the eighteenth, you would have thought he had just beaten the Yankees in a World Series game. He likes to win, this Dean fellow, whether it be baseball or golf.

'Home-Run Hitter' Starts Clouting 'Em 'Over Fence'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Government scientists have produced the greatest home-run hitter in the history of baseball and started it on a two-weeks slugging spree.

"Ah," sighed Edward B. Eynon, secretary of the Washington Senators, while he gazed at the machine designed to test the liveliness of league balls, "if we could only use him on our team."

As a ball player, this federal fence buster's got everything.

Every hit is a homer.

The machine never misses a ball. It never talks back.

"The only thing he can't do," explained Dr. H. L. Dryden, who made the mechanical ball mauler, "is run the bases."

"A hitter like that doesn't have to," exclaimed Eynon. "Every sock is over the fence."

The fence buster looks like a miniature cannon. The scientists feed it baseballs and then turn a switch. A blast of air releases a hunk of wood the size of a bat and it flies against the ball.

The ball sails into a socket in an all-steel pendulum. The scientists then read how far the ball has swung the pendulum and compute the spheroid's liveliness.

Every ball—and there are dozens of them—is being hit from three angles.

1—Across two seams.

2—Across one seam.

3—Across the horsehide between seams.

This indoor home-run hitting will continue for two weeks and then the Bureau of Standards will announce what is called the first comprehensive information on the baseball.

"We realize," explained Dr. Dryden, "that even these tests have limitations. For instance, a pitcher spins the ball when he throws it. We're hitting the ball when it's not in motion."

The official American, National and International League balls are being used, as well as some sample balls the manufacturers have sent in.

Eynon said the tests would probably carry great weight when it comes to deciding what designs the leagues will adopt for the 1939 season.

Harry Cooper Is Golf's Leading Money Winner

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23 (AP)—Harry Cooper, who added $1,200 to hi bank account by winning the inaugural Crescent City golf tournament, became for the first time this year the leading money winner.

He was also possessor of the most points in the Harry Vardon Trophy race and the best stroke average of the trouping professionals.

The standings:

Player	Money Won
Harry Cooper, Chicopee, Mass.	$2,878.33
Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee, Pa.	2,515.00
Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill.	2,498.33
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa.	2,178.50
Jimmy Hines, Garden City, N. J.	1,885.00
Sam Snead White Sulphur, W. Va.	1,828.33
Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas	1,250.00
Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.	1,055.00
Lawson Little, San Francisco	1,040.00
H. McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.	945.00
Horton Smith, Chicago	885.00
Paul Runyon, White Plains, N. Y.	841.00

Leading National Hockey League Scorers

By the Associated Press

	Gls.	Asts.	Pts.
Drillon, Toronto	19	23	42
Apps, Toronto	16	21	37
Dillon, Rangers	20	15	35
Cowley, Boston	16	18	34
Mantha, Canadiens	18	15	33
Thompson, Chicago	16	16	32
Haynes, Canadiens	12	20	32
Romnes, Chicago	20	10	30
Schriner, Americans	15	13	28
C. Smith, Rangers	10	18	28
Lorrain, Canadiens	10	17	27
Barry, Detroit	9	18	27
Watson, Rangers	5	22	27
Stewart, Americans	14	12	26
Jackson, Toronto	13	13	26
Thoms, Toronto	12	14	26
Gagnon, Canadiens	11	15	26
Patrick, Rangers	10	16	26
N. Colville, Rangers	14	11	25
Shibicky, Rangers	14	11	25
Wiseman, Americans	14	10	24
Sands, Boston	15	8	23
Bauer, Boston	12	11	22
Gracie, Maroons	10	13	23

Wieman to Coach Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23 (AP)—Elton E. (Tad) Wieman, line coach at Princeton University for a half dozen years, has been named head football coach of the Tigers. The Husky University of Michigan product succeeds Herbert O. (Fritz) Crisler, who resigned Feb. 9 to become head coach and assistant director of athletics at Michigan. Mentioned prominently among candidates for the job ever since Chisler left, Wieman finally decided to remain at Princeton after careful consideration of an offer to accompany Crisler to Michigan.

Bees Leave Boston

A party of Boston Bees boarded a train from the South Station this afternoon. With snow covering the countryside and slush on the streets of Boston, the Bees welcomed the journey to a southern climate. The party was headed by Manager Casey Stengel and in charge of George "Duffy" Lewis, road secretary.

There will be six ball players leave with this advance guard: Billy Weir, pitcher from Melrose; Stanley Andrews, Lynn catcher; Elbie Fletcher, first baseman; Joe Walsh of Brookline, infielder; Ralph McLeod of Atlantic, catcher; and Mitchell Balas, North Billerica, pitcher. Milton Shoffner will add to the group at New York; Dick Errickson, pitcher, is due to join at Philadelphia and George Kelly, coach, and Frank Gabler, pitcher, are expected at Jacksonville, Fla.

All other pitchers and catchers have received instruction and routings direct from their homes. The party leaving here is expected to reach Bradenton at 7:30 a. m. Friday and the main body of players are not due until Monday, March 7. Manager Stengel desires to have his batterymen well advanced before the batters and fielders arrive. President Bob Quinn will not leave until later.

Helped Dartmouth Keep Skiing Crown

Wide World

Left to Right—Ted Hunter, Who Finished First; Dick Durrance, Who Was Third; Ed Meservey, Who Was Fifth, and Ed Wells, Who Was Second in the Slalom Race of the International Ski Union Meet at Middlebury, Vt., Feb. 18 and 19. They Won That Team Event and Aided in the Other Competitive Events That Enabled Dartmouth to Roll Up 499.6 Points in the Meet and Retain the Intercollegiate Skiing Crown

Where to Dine

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Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
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7 Course Dinner 75¢
6 Course Luncheon 50¢

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She is so very clever, they say, and always has an agreeable surprise for her guests.
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Business and Industry

Cotton Cloth Sales During Week Double Loom Production

Commerce and Finance

Int'l Harvester Net $6.31 Share For Fiscal Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—International Harvester Company reports for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1937, a net income after all charges of $32,493,000, equivalent to $361 per share of common stock after allowing for preferred dividends. This showing compares with a net profit of $29,760,000 for 1936 and with $19,618,000 for 1935.

The report compares sales proceeds in the United States in 1936 and in 1937, showing an increase of tractor trade from $63,235,000 to $89,318,000. Farm implement sales increased from $53,195,000 to $75,638,000. Motor truck sales increased from $61,305,000 to $76,100,000, and the proceeds from sales of steel, binder twine, etc., increased from $18,417,000 to $29,198,000.

Total sales in the United States increased from $196,152,000 to $270,254,000. Sales of all products in foreign countries increased from $58,782,000 to $81,674,000. The grand total of all sales proceeds increased from $254,934,000 to $351,928,000.

Large Working Capital

Net working capital of the company at October 31,1937, was $247,177,000 of which $192,507,000 was held in the United States, $12,171,000 in Canada, and $42,499,000 in other countries. "The higher inventory at October 31, 1937," says the report, "resulted from increased costs and from a greatly increased production during the year together with the necessity of forward buying to maintain continuity of operations and provide for future business as estimated at that time."

Time payment sales terms have been conservative, the report says, and the increase in outstanding receivables as compared with the figure for 1936 was somewhat less proportionately than the increase in sales. Collections in 1937 were good, and they included $4,929,000, collected on receivables which had previously been charged off.

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 1937, expenditures for improvements and additions to plant amounted to $15,136,000 compared with $10,005,000 for the ten-month period ended October 31, 1936.

Work Uninterrupted

There was no stoppage or interruption of work during 1937 at any of the company's manufacturing plants. Two general wage increases were made at all of the United States operations. The total number of employes in the United States during 1937 averaged 59,347, as against 50,400 in 1936 and 47,800 in 1929.

The total amount received in wages, salaries, and extra compensation during the fiscal year 1937 by all employes (exclusive of the executive officers) in the United States and abroad was $125,000,000. The total compensation received by the fourteen executive officers of the company amounted to $719,000. During the same period the preferred stockholders of the company received $5,717,000 in dividends and the common stockholders received $16,981,000.

The amount of taxes for 1937 was $19,400,000 (federal, state, local and foreign), and in addition $3,046,000 for old age benefit and unemployment insurance under federal and state social security laws.

Rubber Committee Favors Continuance Of Restriction Plan

LONDON (AP)—The International Rubber Regulation Committee has decided to recommend to contracting governments a continuation of the existing restriction scheme, modified in certain respects, for a further minimum period of five years. The present program expires at the end of 1938.

The committee stated its decision was taken because the members were impressed by the wide disparity still existing between world productive capacity and consumption.

Manufacturers in the United States were given two representatives on the advisory panel instead of one.

S. P. Gilbert, Morgan Partner, Passes On

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—S. Parker Gilbert, partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., who passed on today, was former Agent General for Reparations after the World War settlement.

Mr. Gilbert was born at Bloomfield, N. J., October 13, 1892, and graduated from Harvard in 1915. He was Agent General for Reparations Payments from Germany from Oct. 30, 1924, to May 17, 1930. He had been a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., since Jan. 2, 1931.

Mr. Gilbert was one of the youngest men to occupy a position of influence in the financial district. After practising law for three years following his graduation from Harvard Law School. Mr. Gilbert went to the United States Treasury Department in 1918, during the World War, as counsel in war loan matters.

In two years he became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of fiscal affairs, and, in 1921, Under Secretary of the Treasury.

1937 Coffee Destruction In Brazil Exceeds Exports

WASHINGTON (AP)—Brazil destroyed more coffee than it exported in 1937, the Commerce Department said.

The American commercial attaché at Rio de Janeiro said 17,196,428 bags of coffee were destroyed in Brazil last year under its price-raising program compared with sales of 12,119,474 bags to foreign countries. The exports were about 2,000,000 bags less than in 1936. United States bought 54 per cent of the shipments.

Trade Expert

Wide World

Arnold E. Overton

Second Permanent Secretary of the British Board of Trade, in Washington to Help Negotiate Trade Treaty

British Delegation To Negotiate Trade Treaty With U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—A group of nine British experts, headed by Arnold E. Overton, second permanent secretary of the British Board of Trade, have arrived to negotiate a trade treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

"I need not stress the importance of this task," said Mr. Overton. "The discussions involve not only United Kingdom and the United States relations, one of the largest and most diverse relationships in the world, but also trade between the United States on the one hand and that of Newfoundland and other members of the British Colonial Empire.

"It is bound to be a difficult problem, but we are confident that the meetings will be held in an atmosphere of good will. We look forward to reaching an equitable agreement, fair to both countries, which will increase prosperity between our two countries and the world in general."

Other members of the delegation were F. Grant, N. E. Archer, J. A. Stirling, G. L. Watkinson, W. E. Rhydderch, J. C. Forrester, T. H. Hammond and Miss H. V. Lupton.

Congress Approves 2-Year Extension Of Frazier-Lemke Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress has approved a two-year extension of life for the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium Act designed to help farmers to avoid mortgage foreclosure.

Senate acceptance of House amendments sent to the White House a bill to make the act effective until March 4, 1940. The expiration date of the original act was next March 4.

The Senate voted last summer to make the act permanent, but the House agreed only to an extension of two years.

Under the Frazier-Lemke Act, enacted in 1933, farmers whose payments on mortgaged lands are in arrears may prevent foreclosure for three years by meeting certain conditions, among them payment of "rent" to creditors.

It was enacted to give farmers in financial straits, because of the depression, an opportunity to straighten out their affairs and save their farms.

Allis-Chalmers Sales Up 45 P. C. in 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., directors ordered a dividend of 37½ cents a share on the common stock, payable March 31 to holders of record March 11.

Last year the company paid 50 cents in March and June, $1 in September and $1.50 in December.

Sales booked in 1937 totaled $94,778,846 after year-end adjustments, an increase of 45 per cent over the $65,289,107 booked in 1936, the company reported. Bookings in the final 1937 quarter were $15,769,510, a decrease of 8 per cent under the $17,148,179 for the like 1936 quarter.

Officials said no preliminary earnings statement for 1937 would be issued this year, but that the annual report would be mailed to stockholders about the middle of next month.

Allis-Chalmers manufactures heavy industrial machinery, electrical equipment, and tractors and farm machinery. Its principal plants are near Milwaukee, Wis., and Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Pittsburgh, Pa., Springfield, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., La Porte, Ind., and Boston, Mass.

Columbia Gas Earnings In Year, 57 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. and subsidiaries, for the year 1937, reported preliminary consolidated net income of $13,573,490, equal after preferred dividends to 57 cents a share on outstanding common stock, against $12,223,242 or 53 cents a common share in 1936 on the basis of shares then outstanding.

The company's properties are in the middle Atlantic states, the south and mid-west.

Industry Is Seen Using $700,000,000 For Improvements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Industrial plant construction for this year shows every indication of approaching $700,000,000, which means a better year than any previous 12 months except 1929 and 1937, according to a prediction in Factory Management and Maintenance as a result of a survey completed by L. C. Morrow, editor.

Mr. Morrow discussed the outlook for 1938 with a number of the leading construction companies. It is consensus among these companies that 1938 industrial construction will not be more than 15 per cent lower than 1937, an $800,000,000 year.

If it is assumed that factory construction shows no seasonal gain in 1938, and merely continues at the rate established in January, 1938 when every industrial and commdity index scraped bottom, 1938 would still be indicated as approximately 1 per cent better than 1936, which was a good construction year with more than $500,000,000 of factory construction. It is significant to note that the weekly averages of contracts awarded in January, '1938 were almost three times as high as the weekly averages for January, 1936.

A survey conducted by the H. K. Ferguson Company of Cleveland showed that 72 per cent of the 275 firms who answered the questionnaire, indicated that a modification of the undistributed profits tax would sepeed the release of funds for improvement and expansion programs. All Washington observers agree that favorable modification of this tax within the next few months is virtually assured.

Thus, modification of the undistributed profits tax might stimulate industrial construction enough to cause a return to the high levels of 1937.

For the past three years, Factory's annual industrial construction estimates have proved in every case, to be extremely conservative.

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Yokohama Silk Exports—Exports of raw silk from Yokohama, Japan, during 1937 amounted to 476,360 bales, a decrease of 5.7 per cent compared with the 505,550 bales exported during 1936. The value of Yokohama's raw silk exports during 1937 totaling about $118,399,400 increased about $4,295,129 over the previous year due to higher prices which prevailed during the first six months of 1937. Exports to the United States during the year amounting to 380,169 bales decreased 48,040 bales compared with 1936. The United States continued to be Yokohama's best customer for the year, however.

Japanese Crab Exports—Exports of canned crab from Japan to continental United States in the first 10 months of 1937 totaled 194,175 cases, compared with 135,861 cases in the like period of the previous year. This makes the United States the first ranking foreign market in the year. Great Britain received 74,975 cases during the 10 months, compared with 101,928 cases in the January-October period of 1936.

Japanese Wool Output—The Japanese Woolen Goods Manufacturers' Association recently decided to relax restrictions on production of wool manufactures to 60 per cent of capacity. The decision was credited to the fact that both domestic and export demand has fallen off, resulting in a sharp increase in stocks of finished goods, coupled with the difficulties encountered in securing adequate supplies of raw wool owing to the operation of the Exchange Control Law and to the imposition of an import license system. At the present time Japanese woolen mills are operating under restrictions equivalent to about 40 per cent of capacity.

Japanese Inventories Rise—Japanese stocks of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods for export increased substantially during the last few months of 1937. On the other hand, supplies of imported raw materials and partly manufactured goods declined sharply. Significant changes in the trend of economic activities was noted in Japan during the latter part of 1937, many of which developed due to the policy of attainment of self-sufficiency.

Japanese Fish Oil—Exports of fish oils from Japan during the first 10 months of 1937 amounted to 98,244,056 pounds, valued at about $3,656,061, a gain of 42,466,908, or 76.4 per cent, in comparison with the like period of 1936. The advance was due almost entirely to increased foreign shipments of sardine oil during the early part of the year. Exports of sardine oil during the 10-month period amounted to 69,522,288 pounds, and gained 143 per cent over the exports during the same period of 1936.

Shanghai Silk Exports—Exports of white and yellow silk from Shanghai during the period of June 1, 1937, to Jan. 15, 1938, amounted to 15,930 bales, compared with 34,907 bales during the like period of 1936. The United States absorbed 5822 bales, compared with 14,342 bales during the 1936-37 period.

China's Foreign Trade—China's recorded foreign merchandise trade balance in 1937, reflecting an adverse balance of about $34,530,000, compared with about $70,740,000 in 1936, showed a slight gain over the previous year. Total Chinese merchandise imports during 1937 were valued at about $288,020,000, an increase of 1.4 per cent, compared with 1936, while exports valued at about $251,490,000 increased about 18 per cent when compared with the previous year. During 1937 the United States supplied 19 per cent of China's total merchandise imports and took 27 per cent of total exports.

Shanghai Newspapers—As a result of the request that the newspapers submit their galley proofs to a censor bureau before going to press, eight leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai have suspended publication. Shanghai's Chinese public is now serviced by only four important dailies, one of which is American owned, two Chinese owned, while the fourth represents a company incorporated in the United States and controlled by Chinese capital.

Shanghai Paper Trade—In an effort to minimize the losses occasioned by the difficulties due to financial restrictions, the members of the Shanghai Paper Importers Association have reached an agreement on measures for protection against loss to trade. The Association agreed to request manufacturers from abroad to cancel shipments not yet made on orders placed previous to the outbreak of hostilities. It was further agreed to request manufacturers and banks abroad to grant indefinite time for disposal of goods on hand.

Philippine Business—Exceptional progress was statistically recorded in the Philippine Islands in 1937. In most respects only 1929 has shown higher records, and in some particulars even that year was surpassed. The total value of Philippine's export trade during 1937, including gold, amounted to about $176,500,000, an increase of 19 per cent over 1936 exports and exceeded the 1929 exports by about $7,500,000. Import trade during 1937, valued at about $109,000,000, was 8 per cent above the preceding year, but fell 25 per cent below the high level of 1929. Despite discouraging factors which developed in the Philippines during the latter part of 1937, the demand for imported commodities continued good.

New Municipal Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing scheduled for this week by 33 municipalities totals $2,349,900, compared with the revised total of $10,940,583 for the past week, the Bond Buyer reported. Weekly average of new offerings for the year now stands at $22,408,774.

New Freight Cars on Order

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads on February 1, this year, had 6,563 new freight cars on order compared with 36,036 on the same day last year, the Association of American Railroads announced. On January 1, this year, there were 7,947 new freight cars on order.

New Agricultural Act Seen As Bullish for Cotton Prices

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sharp increases in the price of cotton futures here in the last fortnight, bringing them back to the highest levels since last September, have been associated by the trade principally with the Agricultural Act of 1938, signed by the President last Wednesday. During the week just passed the general though vague inflationary talk circulting in the Street, particularly anent the desterilization program and the President's press conference gave a partial explanation of the rise, because higher prices for cotton have been one of the principal preoccupations of this Administration, but there was a fairly sharp sell-off on Friday when the President made his remarks on prices in general, and the final text of the farm bill provided ample explanation for the rise which carried cotton above 9 cents for both March futures and for spots against a November low of around 7¾ cents.

In fact cotton is the chief immediate beneficiary of the new farm legislation, which definitely ranks in importance with the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 and carries the economic experiments embodied in that law considerably further along the road to success or failure. The price response in the other leading commodities affected — wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice, has been trifling compared with the movement of cotton prices.

Census on March 12

Wheat, the other principal commodity affected, has not responded in price principally because the 1938 crop is already largely in the ground, winter wheat acreage totaling around 58,000,000 acres against a spring wheat acreage still to be planted of perhaps around 25,000,000 acres. The cotton crop, however, is yet to go into the ground, and, though the Journal of Commerce here has already published its first estimate of 1938 acreage, 28,200,000, the importance of the new law to the trade is indicated by the significance attached to Secretary Wallace's announcement, immediately following the President's signature, that the allotted acreage for the current year is to be only about 26,400,000 acres. But for the new law, this figure could hardly be taken seriously, for it is nearly 25 per cent below last year's cotton acreage of 34,000,000 acres, and the decrease in acreage from one year's crop to another has never before exceeded 15 per cent. The trade obviously reads into the law powerful incentives to cotton growers to conform to the government's new program.

On March 12 a census will be taken among cotton growers as to whether they wish to conform. Under the law, two thirds of those voting must favor co-operation with the government for quota restrictions to become effective. This means two to one of those voting, not two to one of all cotton growers. Overwhelming acceptance is predicted; on the last comparable plebiscite on a similar question the program was upheld eight to one.

Non-Co-operators Penalized

Within a fortnight of the vote the results will be announced and presumably the quota will become official. Quotas will be by states, counties, and farmers, based on previous acreages. Most aggressive farmers will thus be penalized, together with states like California which have expanded their acreage rapidly in recent years. Co-operators exceeding their quota will be co-operators will be penalized 2 penalized for the excess and non-cents a pound on all production plus loss of subsidy.

While subsidized crop reduction is seen here as bullish for cotton prices, chief aid to higher prices is seen in the Smith amendment, put in the law by the Senator from South Carolina, affecting government loan cotton. The Commodity Credit Corporation now holds 5,000,000 bales of the 1937 crop and has been taking it in recently at the rate of 100,000 bales per week. Under the new law it cannot sell any of this cotton until July 31, 1939, except at cost plus carrying charges plus 2 cents or around 12 cents, some three cents above present levels.

Even though the present supply of cotton is immense—the carryover last summer was around 6,235,000 bales and the crop was 18,700,000 bales, this mandatory withholding by the government of cotton from the market makes possible a slight squeeze in the amount of "free cotton" available to the trade. The "open interest" in the local futures market is small and has been shrinking, evidence that speculators are not performing their traditional function of carrying the free cotton supply, but have passed this role on to the taxpayers in the corporate person of the CCC.

Price Implications of the Law

On the other hand, there are those in the trade who argue that Government cotton holdings have their effect on price even if they cannot be legally marketed except well above present prices. Eventually they must be sold or destroyed. The Government holdings are now at an all-time peak of around 6,700,000 bales. The previous peak, reached in August, 1935, just six years after the Government began speculating in cotton via the Farm Board, was only around 6,100,000 bales, of which all but around 1,650,000 was dumped on the bull market between then and last summer.

The trade is divided, however, as to further price implications of the new law. There are those who think prices cannot go much higher. Bond, McEnany & Co., for example, say in their Cotton Digest of Feb. 18 that ". . . as the 9½ cent level for cotton is approached, sight must not be lost of the following facts: (1) that we are moving away from the level where American cotton was attractively priced as compared with (foreign) cotton; (2) that fairly sizeable quantities of loan cotton may be bailed out at the 9½-cent level; and . . . (4) that world production of cotton this year is reliably estimated at 37,000,000 bales, while it is probable that world consumption will exceed last year's record figure of 31,000 bales. . . ." On the same date Fenner & Beane, after pointing out that estimates of foreign production are now being revised downward, opines that ". . . the period of governmental deflation activities is over and . . . its future endeavors will be along constructive, if not inflationary, lines. This should eventually help the (cotton) market."

Mandatory Crop Loans

One of the most radical innovations of the new Farm Act, affecting cotton, is the requirement of mandatory crop loans if cotton falls below around 8½ cents—"52 per cent of the parity price, which is 16½ cents." Loans were not previously mandatory. There was one in 1934 at 10 cents, which was successful, and another in 1935 at 12 cents on which the Government at present levels has a substantial paper loss. The current loan offer is around 8¾ cents, with a bonus payment but also with a provision that those who take the loan and bonus must agree to cooperate in the pending restriction program.

So far the Government has spent close to $1,000,000,000 in helping cotton farmers through subsidies, non-recourse loans, restriction bonuses, and the like. Meantime the transfer of the foreign market to foreign growers has been accelerated and last fall cotton fell to a new all-time low in terms of the old gold dollar. The new law reincorporates the principal features of previous cotton programs, adds the mandatory loan feature (a step on the road to the ever-normal granuary principle), and revives the Bankhead Act principle of forced crop control, and is expected here to lead to an early Administration request for a revived processing tax on cotton, perhaps of 2 cents per pound against the 4.6 cents thrown out by the old Supreme Court in January, 1936, in the Hoosac Mills case.

Brisk Turnover Of Cotton Cloth; Prices Are Steady

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Following close on President Roosevelt's pronouncement in favor of higher commodity prices, primary cotton goods markets sprang into another whirl of trading activity during the past week. They piled one buying rally on top of another, rolling up a week's sales total of better than 40,000,000 yards or virtually twice the amount of cloth that came off the looms this week.

The large buying failed to lift price levels, despite the fact that virtually every yard of goods sold meant a net loss to the mill, but mill warehouses were pretty well cleaned out of quick goods, and the foundation was laid for what many believe will be a gradual price advance during the next six weeks.

Raw Prices Rise

Raw cotton prices continued to move upward and have now gained about a cent a pound while gray goods prices have remained unchanged, so that there is every reason to expect at least moderate advances soon, merely to offset the gain in raw cotton costs. That this view is shared by most cotton mill men is shown by the fact that very few cared to sell forward shipment merchandise for the same price they were willing to accept for February-March goods. For this reason, most of the sales activity was in spots and nearby goods. Mills quoted an eighth or a quarter higher for April-May goods and some did not even care to sell March-April deliveries, except at a premium over spots.

Standard 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60 print cloths was by far the most active single construction. Millions of yards of it were sold for deliveries running as far ahead as March 31. Occasional business was placed for April-May shipment but not much. The prevailing price was 4¾ cents. But many believed it would not be long before this would work higher.

Narrow goods moved in good volume, with 27-inch 7.60 yard 64x60s bringing 3¾ cents, while 42-inch goods of the same count brought 4⅝ cents and 36-inch widths 4⅞ cents.

Sheetings Active

Sheetings had an active week, and prices, though they did not advance to higher levels, held very firmly to their former figures and moved rather freely in almost all the popular constructions.

Carded broadcloths were moderately active with sales of 38-inch 4.10 yard 100x60s at 6½ to 6⅝ cents, while the 36½-inch 5 yard 80x60s were moving in fair quantities at 5 cents flat.

Heavy goods were reported to be moving moderately well, with ducks making substantial headway in several large consuming quarters, though at no improvement in prices.

Extra wide goods were moving in some volume, but at disappointing prices, and it was said not a single construction in the entire list was selling at a price which would allow a mill to get out without loss.

Finer fabrics made from combed yarn did not share in any large way in the market activity, though some business in this type of goods was done during the week for spot and nearby delivery.

Combed broadcloths have been moving in small quantities here and there at 9⅝ cents for either 128x68s or 136x60s, with very occasional sales at 9½ cents which proved to be rock bottom.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-fifth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Automobile Deductions

With the number of automobile owners registering in the millions, the question of deductions for the cost of operation and maintenance of a motorcar frequently arises. The purchase price of an automobile whether it is to be used for business or pleasure, cannot be deducted from gross income. If used for business, it is a capital expenditure; if used for pleasure, it is a personal expenditure—both deductions being expressly prohibited by the income-tax law.

Several deductions, however, are allowable in connection with the cost of maintenance and operation of an automobile, used either for business or pleasure. If used exclusively for business, deductions may be taken for the cost of gasoline, oil, repairs, garage rent, and other necessary expenses. Depreciation based on the cost of the car and its estimated useful life, also is deductible.

Other deductible items are as follows: Sums paid during the taxable year for registration fees, drivers' licenses, personal-property tax, and municipal taxes; interest on money borrowed for the purchase of a motorcar, either for business or for pleasure; loss sustained by reason of damage while car is being used for business, provided such loss is not covered by insurance or otherwise; damages paid for injury to another, provided that the car was being used for business at the time, and the damage was not covered by insurance or otherwise; and the amount paid for insurance on motor vehicles used for business purposes.

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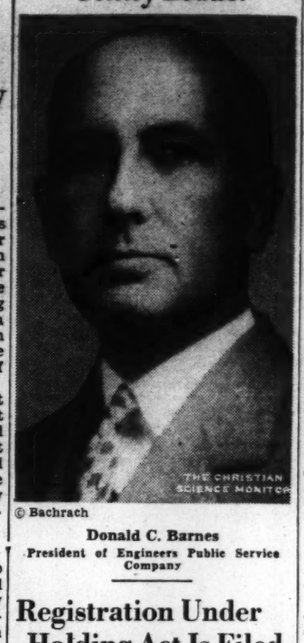

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Donald C. Barnes

President of Engineers Public Service Company

Registration Under Holding Act Is Filed By Big Utility Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineers Public Service Co., and its two subsidiary public utility holding companies, El Paso Electric Co., of Delaware, and Western Public Service Co., filed notifications of registration under the Public Utility Holding Act of 1935.

Donald C. Barnes, president of engineers, said that certain corporate changes are to be made "without further delay" and counsel advised that registration should be made first.

The nature of the contemplated changes will be announced later, he said.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Until last December Engineers Public Service was controlled by Stone & Webster which held about 92 per cent of the common stock.

At that time, however, shareholders of Stone & Webster ratified a proposal to distribute on a pro rata basis all of the Engineers stock and the divestment became effective on Dec. 27, Stone & Webster shareholders receiving four-fifths of a share of Engineers for each capital share of Stone & Webster held.

The Engineers Public Service Company, as a utility holding company receives its income primarily from dividends and interest on securities owned. Through its subsidiaries, it serves a population of over 2,290,000 in 12 States, including Middle and Southern Atlantic States, Southern States and Mid-Western and Pacific Northwestern States. The territory served ranges from Virginia to Florida and westward across Louisiana and Texas. The company also operates in Nebraska, Missouri and Washington.

Electric energy sales of the system last year accounted for about 77 per cent of revenues, the balance being derived about 14 per cent from transportation, 3 per cent from gas, 4 per cent from steam sales and 2 per cent from ice and miscellaneous operations. During 1937, the system's gross sales totaled $52,456,909 and consolidated net income was of $3,768,777.

Unemployment Is More Marked In United Kingdom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Midwinter has found Britain holding its own somewhat precariously so far as employment is concerned.

The view that seems to be most generally taken in informed British circles is that United Kingdom industrial activity is now waiting on that of the United States.

The war in the Far East has also afforded the situation adversely. The Federation of British Industries, representing all classes of United Kingdom businsss in its forecast for the first quarter of 1938, describes "the sharp recession which has occurred in the United States" as "an especially disturbing influence." It also finds that "declaration is under way," and that "neither the rate at which it will proceed nor its duration can yet be forecasted."

Britain's latest employment figures support this view. The number of British insured workers on Jan. 17, the date when the most recent official count was taken, was 11,309,000, a decrease of 128,000 compared with a month previously but still 87,000 more than a year ago. The number of unemployed was 1,827,607, an increase of 195,000 on the total in January 1937.

The advance in unemployment since last summer has been especially marked, the numbers out of work in August having been 1,339,204. Women have been particularly affected. Comparing January 1938 with 12 months earlier, whereas 54,000 more men and 5,000 more boys were out of work the increased number of unemployed women was 124,000 and of girls 12,000.

Internal Revenue Collections Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — Internal revenue collections totalled $305,388,195 in January, 1938, compared with $207,483,011 in January, 1937.

Among classifications showing increases were revenues from corporate and individual incomes, estates, gasoline and matches. Revenues from liquors, cigarettes and tobacco declined.

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Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Tilior Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
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Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 21

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day 788,571
1938 volume to date 34,880,702
1937 volume to date 98,977,816

Stocks Advance In More Active Turnover Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—The stock market chose higher ground today and leaders advanced steadily by fractions to two points or more.

Toward the final hour prices were around their best. A better feeling over Europe's political lineup sent buyers in number to the trading posts.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,300,000 shares.

Volume Increases

Brokers were encouraged by an increase in volume on the rise. Throughout the morning blocks of 1,000 and 2,000 shares were snapped up quickly.

Steel, farm implement, rubber and copper issues were favored, and a flurry in aircrafts sent this division vigorously ahead. Rails and utilities were able to add fractions only in most cases.

Prominent in the extension of Monday's rally were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, International Nickel, J. I. Case, International Harvester, American Can, Westinghouse, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Allis Chalmers, Union Carbide, Sears Roebuck, Philip Morris, and National Supply.

Bonds Are Higher

Substantial gains all along the list predominated in today's bond market. Lead by the secondary rails, communications, industrials, and utilities, generally made increases ranging from fractions to two points and even more.

The Government list was strong, registering gains of from one thirty-second to three sixteenths. The foreign dollar group shared in the rise, but Czechoslovak 8s, last traded before the international crisis, dropped heavily. Austria 7s recovered 3 points.

Although American Telephone 3¼s slipped off, postal Telegraph & Cable 5s in brisk trading gained a point at one time, International Telephone 5s did even better, and Western Union 5s were up around ⅝.

Gains of two points or more were made by Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Studebaker 6s, Philippine Railway 4s, Rutland 1st 4½s, St. Louis Southwestern 4s, Auburn Auto 4½s, Brooklyn City R. R. 5s, Columbia Gas 5s, New York Central 4s, and New York Dock 5s.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Responding to strength in other leading markets, curb stocks pushed up fractions to around 4 points in a moderately active session today.

A fair buying interest developed in Newmont, technicolor, Aluminum Co., American Gas & Electric, Creole Petroleum, Lake Shore Mines, Carrier Corp. and Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting.

Also well ahead in the late trading were Babcock & Wilcox, Godchaux Sugar "B," Humble Oil, Jones & Laughlin Steel, Niles-Bement-Pond, Royal Typewriter, Todd Shipyards, North American Rayon "A" and "B" and Pepperell Manufacturing.

Russian Purchases Boost Wheat Prices

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 (AP)—Big purchases of Australian wheat for Vladivostok did much today to whirl wheat values up here and at Liverpool.

Late Liverpool cables said the Vladivostok purchases were made necessary because of large Russian troop concentrations around Vladivostok. Highest prices of the day in Chicago, up 2¼ cents, were prevalent as the end of dealings approached, but were then reduced by last minute profit-taking.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1¼-1⅞ above Monday's finish, May 94-94⅛, July 89⅞-90, corn unchanged to ½ higher, May 60-60⅛, July 61⅝, and oats ⅛-¼ up.

Senate Votes to Extend Aid for Disaster Relief

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has voted to extend the lending authority of the disaster loan corporation through 1938 to aid in the rehabilitation of flood and storm damaged California communities.

Passage followed a brief statement by Senator McAdoo (D), California, author of the extension proposal, that the legislation would require no new appropriation of federal funds.

The bill now goes to the House.

Motorcar Output Down

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's automotive reports estimated output of the motorcar factories for the past week at 59,100 units compared with 57,810 the previous week and 88,740 in the like week a year ago.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Renewed buying of securities took place today on the more favorable international political outlook and practically all sections of the list closed higher. Electrical equipments and home rails were very firm and metal issues moved up following the strength in base metals. Steels, tobaccos and liquors were in good demand and rubbers also sold higher. European bonds and gilt-edged shares together with the trans-Atlantic group made substantial advances.

Paris—The tone in the Bourse continued firm with a general all round advance in prices. Suez Canal moved up more than 500 francs and Royal Dutch was 100 higher. Rentes moved irregularly and closed 15 centimes lower to 30 higher. Industrials were in good demand at higher prices.

Liverpool—Wheat futures moved up 1⅝d to 1¾d on heavy buying by Russia and Australia and a better demand for Manitobas. Scattered buying in cotton futures and firm eastern markets, together with signs of improvement in textiles prices influenced traders and quotations finished 3 to 4 points up.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅛	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+2⅜
52	36	Acme Sti (4)	2	40	40	40	Feb 15
10⅜	8¼	Adams Exp (.80g)	17	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	20½	20½	20½	—
23	19½	Addressog (1.40)	4	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅜	Advance Rumely	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	—
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	16	58½	54⅞	55¼	+2
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	8	1	1	1	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅜	Alas Juneau (.60a)	24	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	19	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	13¾	13½	13⅝	+1
17⅛	11¼	Alleghany pf$30ww	21	14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ⅞
17¼	12	Alleghany pf$40ww	5	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	13½	Alleghany pr pf	3	16	15¾	16	+ ¾
21⅜	15½	Allegheny Steel	8	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¾
9⅞	7½	Allen Industries	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb 17
176½	154½	Al Chem&Dye(6a)	10	170	168	170	+2½
9¾	8	Allied Kid (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	3	14	13½	13½	
9⅜	6½	Allied Strs	21	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	49	49	49	4
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	41	47	46	46¾	+1¾
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Amal Leather	4	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
24	18¼	Amal Leath pf	1	19	19	19	Feb 18
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	6	72¼	71½	71¾	— ⅛
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	2	63	62	63	+8
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (¼e)	8	15	14	15	+1
42½	30⅞	Am Bk Shoe(3.40g)	10	40½	40	40½	+1
90½	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	91½	90¼	91	+2
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	163	163	163	Feb 21
27½	19½	Am Car&Pdy(½g)	14	25⅝	25	25½	+1¼
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Feb 18
17⅝	12½	Am Ch & Cab (¼e)	8	15⅜	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
103	99	Am Chicle (4a)	2	103	102	103	Feb 21
8¼	6	Am Colortype	3	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	8	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
16¾	13¼	Am Crystal 8 (¼e)	2	14¼	14½	14¼	
4¾	3⅝	Am Encaus Tiling	18	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
19	12	Am & F P $6 pf	6	18¾	17½	18¾	+1¼
24	16⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	14	23⅛	22⅜	23	+2
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	6	10	9¾	10	+ ½
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	1	11	11	11	
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	8	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb 21
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	8	36	35⅞	35⅞	
2	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	16½	15¾	16½	Feb 7
7⅞	5¾	Am International	8	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
23½	16½	Am Locomotive	45	23¼	22½	23	+1
74½	56	Am Locomotive pf (7g)	7	64	63	65	+2½
14½	12⅜	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 18
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	18	35½	34⅞	35½	+1½
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7½	4	Am Pow & Lt	28	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(5⅝g)	14	33	32	33	+1
33	22	AmP&L$6pf(4.68¾g)	12	28¾	27¼	28¾	+1¾
14	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.60)	66	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅛
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	20	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	2	73	72¾	73	+1
94	92	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	2	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
56¾	44¼	Am Sm&R (⅝e)	70	54½	53	54½	+2⅜
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	123	122¾	122¾	Feb 21
51⅜	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 21
34¾	22⅝	Am Sti Fdrs (¼e)	57	31	29⅞	31	+1½
11⅜	8¼	Am Stores	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb 21
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
112	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Feb 21
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17⅛	17½	17½	Feb 21
140¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	150	140⅞	139½	140½	+ ⅝
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	7	64	63	63¾	+1¼
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	21	66¾	65½	65⅞	+ ⅜
139⅝	138⅜	Am Tob pf (6)	1	139¼	139¼	139¼	+ ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Type Fdrs	10	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
13½	8⅜	Am Wat Wks	41	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Feb 21
5⅜	4	Am Woolen	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
35½	27	Am Wool pf	5	35¾	35½	35½	+ ⅛
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	36	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan '37
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	272	35⅜	34⅜	35¼	+1⅝
7⅞	5⅜	Anacon W & C	1	41½	41½	41½	+2
18	15⅛	Anchor Hk Gl(.60a)	2	18	18	18	+ ¾
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	Feb 18
		A P W Paper	6	5	5⅛	5	Dec 31
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	4	29	28⅞	29	+ ½
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100½	100½	100½	+2½
9⅞	8½	Armour Ill (.70g)	31	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
72	58	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	9	62	59½	62	+2¼
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	6	34¾	34¾	34¾	+1
7½	6⅛	Arnold Const (¼e)	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Artloom Corp	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gd 2 pf (7g)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	33	33	33	Feb 17
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	65	39½	38	39½	+ 2¼
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	66	64½	66	+ 1¼
27⅜	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1⅝g)	14	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ 1¼
7⅜	5⅜	Atl G & W Indies	8	7¼	7	7	
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	
23⅜	20	Atl Refining (1)	2	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¾
9⅞	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	Feb 21
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	43	43	43	Feb 11
7⅞	4¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¼	2¼	Feb 4
4⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	22	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	96	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	38	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ¾
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	21	12½	11¾	12½	+ ⅝
33	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	34	34	34	+3
18⅛	14½	Barber Co (1g)	37	19	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅞
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	9	9¼	8½	9¼	+1
16⅛	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	63	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
12⅜	10½	Bayuk Cig(.18⅞e)	11	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	15¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	17	16⅝	16⅝	Feb 17
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103½	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	103½	103½	103½	Feb 18
8⅜	7¼	Belding-Hem (¼e)	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat (1)	19	13⅜	12⅜	13¼	+ ⅛
18½	16⅝	Benef Ind Ln (2g)	1	18¼	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
38½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	4	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
65¾	50½	Beth Steel	195	60⅝	59¼	60⅛	+2¾
16½	14½	Beth Sti 5% pf (1)	4	15½	15	15	+ ⅛
98½	89½	Beth Sti 7% pf (7)	4	95	95	95	+1½
28	20½	Bigelow-Sanf	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+1⅞
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker (1)	2	15¾	15½	15¾	+1
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	10	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40e)	134	30⅜	28⅞	30	+1⅞
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	3	27	26¾	27	+ ¾
13⅞	12	Bond Strs (1.60)	15	12	12	12	Feb 21
19⅝	17¼	Borden Co (1.60)	11	18½	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
28½	21½	Borg-Warner (2a)	21	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
4¾	3	Boston & Maine	8	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
22¼	16⅝	Bower Roll Br ½e)	3	18	17¾	18	Feb 16
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgprt Br	11	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
26½	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	24	24¼	23¾	24½	+ ⅝
30½	23	Brigg&Strat (3½g)	1	24	24	24	Feb 14
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2	2	2	
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	4	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
13⅜	8⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	10	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	2	32	32	32	
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	16¾	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb 9
10	7⅜	Brunswk Balke(1g)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6¾	4½	Budd Mfg	30	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.20g)	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	19	19	19	+ ⅞
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	5	28½	28	28¼	+ ¼
8½	7	Burling Mills (1)	47	8⅝	7½	8⅝	+1⅛
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	8	18½	18	18	
3½	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb 21
8½	6⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	4	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
21	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	+1
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	12	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
11⅜	8⅝	Byers (A M) Co	17	10½	9⅞	10½	+ ⅝
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (⅛e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+1⅛
24½	19	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	3	22¼	22	22¼	+1⅛
49¼	49¼	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 18
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	6	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	66	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	+1
15⅜	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	16	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
19¼	13½	Can Dry G Ale	128	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
8½	6¾	Canad Pacific	32	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅜
36	29	Cannon Mills (½e)	1	36	36	36	+2
6⅞	4⅞	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
18	15½	Carpenter St(1.85g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
4½	3½	Carriers&Gn (.35g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
97½	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	26	96	94¾	94¾	+ ¼
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	12	49¾	48⅝	49¾	+1¾
102¼	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	102	102	102	Feb 21
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	25	17	16½	17	+ ⅝
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	2	21½	21½	21½	Feb 21
28	26	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Feb 19
4½	3¼	Cent Foundry	16	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
11	9¼	Cent R R N J	1	11	11	11	+1
8¼	6	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	2	7½	7¼	7¼	Feb 21
6½	4¼	CenturyRibM(.10e)	1	4¾	4¼	4¼	Feb 4
46⅝	35½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	47	44	43¾	43⅞	+2⅞
8⅜	6	Certain-teed Prod	12	8	8	8⅛	
30½	27	Champ Pap (¼e)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb 21
12¼	7⅞	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
38⅝	31⅛	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	27	36⅛	34⅝	36⅛	+2⅝
80	68	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	85	85	85	Feb 9
46½	37⅛	Ches Corp (3a)	3	43	41¼	43	+3⅜
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 3
1⅜	1	Chi & N West	14	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
4⅝	3	Chi & N West pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 21
1¼	½	Chi Grt West	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	3	Chi Grt W pf	4	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	4	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	11	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	4	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅝
32½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	5	30	30	30	+3
1¼	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 14
2½	1½	C R I & Pac 4½ pf	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 16
2⅞	1⅞	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 18
12¾	9½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Feb 18
16⅜	12⅝	Chick Cot Oil (½e)	2	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
8¼	3¾	Childs Co	6	8¼	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
63⅛	46⅝	Chrysler Corp (10g)	184	59¼	57⅞	58⅞	+2⅛
13½	11¼	City Ice & Fuel (3)	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Feb 17
17½	13⅝	Clark Equip	2	19	19	19	Feb 18
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	8	22½	21½	21½	Feb 21
40⅜	33½	Climax Moly (1.70g)	17	39¾	39	39¾	+1½
15⅛	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	8	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
125	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	9	123	120½	123	+3
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	8	58½	58½	58½	Feb 18
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	59	9¾	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	87½	87½	87½	Feb 11
27⅜	20½	Coll & Atk (½e)	9	24½	24	24⅜	+1
20	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	4	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅞
22½	17⅜	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	17	18½	18½	18⅝	—1⅛
21¼	17½	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	1	19	19	19	Feb 18
9⅜	6⅞	Colum G&El (.45g)	48	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅜
79	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	70	70	70	+2
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
33	30	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	17	71	70	71	+3
38¾	31½	Coml Credit (4a)	18	38¼	35½	36¼	+ ¾
88	86	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	88	88	88	Feb 18
44¾	36	Coml Invest Tr (4a)	8	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅝
96¾	93	Com In T cv pf(4¼)	1	96½	96½	96¼	Feb 21
10	7⅝	Coml Solvents (.60)	19	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
3½	2	Comwlth & South	20	1⅝	1½	1½	
		Com&South pf (⅝k)	7	35½	34½	35½	+2
42¼	30	Comwlth Ed (1¼)	14	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
27⅜	22¾	Comwlth Ed (1¾)	1	25	25	25	
7½	6	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	Feb 7
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (¼e)	9	23	22	23	+ ½
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb 21
19½	13¾	Consol Aircr (½g)	45	16⅞	16	16⅝	+1
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7½	7½	7½	
25⅞	20¼	Consol Edison (½e)	68	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ¾
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	7	92	91¼	91¾	— ¼
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	8	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
6⅝	5½	Consol Flim pf (½g)	2	5½	5½	5½	Feb 19
5⅝	4½	Consol Laundries	8	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅜
10½	8¾	Consol Oil (.80)	53	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
101¼	101¼	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb 21
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	8	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 17
½	⅜	Consol Textile	5	½	½	½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	18	16	16	Feb 10
86½	83⅜	Consum Pw pf (4½)	3	85	84	84	Feb 15
16⅜	12⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	15	15¼	14⅜	15⅛	+ ⅜
16½	10¾	Cont Bak A	20	15	14½	15	+ ⅝
2⅝	1½	Cont Bak B	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
82½	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	85	85	85	+4½
45⅝	38¼	Cont Can (½e)	15	44	43½	44	+1
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109¾	108¾	109¾	— ½
9⅝	7½	Cont Diam Fib	4	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ¼
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	31½	31½	31½	+1
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
34¾	27⅛	Cont Oil (¼e)	37	33	32¼	32¾	+1¼
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	1	14	14	14	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Smaller Business Is Serious About Getting Organized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Committed to a level-headed policy of sponsoring sound economic proposals to assist "the little fellow" in American commerce and industry, the Association of Smaller Business was officially under way here today. Members stressed there would be no more "monkeyshines," and that eventually they hoped to rise above the stigma of having provided a national spectacle at Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper's conference in Washington.

"We are going to be a permanent organization and proceed in a sensible manner to do some good for the small man in business," William A. Zwicke, chairman, said. "We've had enough of ridicule. We've kept the Washington troublemakers out of our directorate and fully intend to free the membership from disturbing elements."

Drive for Memembership

As formally constituted, the nucleus of the membership consists of 185 business men who met here under the leadership of a Manhattan locksmith prior to their trip to Washington. One of the first projects will be a drive to increase the membership to 2,000 qualified persons.

The primary area in which the Association of Smaller Business hopes to serve is Federal Reserve District of New York, which includes northern New Jersey and southern Connecticut. It is one of the most densely populated areas in America.

Similar associations of smallbusiness men have been proposed in other parts of the United States and members of the New York group voiced hope that if their efforts were duplicated elsewhere, perhaps a national union of such organizations would result. By building a structure through which small business could speak authoritatively, it was felt, influence upon political policies could be substantially increased.

Dues $10 a Year

Serving with Mr. Zwicke, whose profession is that of architectural designer, are manufacturers of bathrobes, corks, chemicals and wooden containers; hotel chain operators, real estate men, haberdashers, loose-leaf notebook concerns, and electrical contractors.

Edwin A. Storms, a machinery manufacturer, is secretary and Henry Modell, who deals in sporting goods, is treasurer. Temporary headquarters are at Mr. Storms' office at No. 123 Bleecker Street.

Financial plans provide for the collection of dues of $10 a year from members.

Mr. Zwicke was certain the association was undertaking serious projects rather than another Washington conference. The majority of delegates to Washington wanted to accomplish something and were disappointed by confusion and disorder, he said.

Business Personals

Paul H. Davis & Co., Chicago, one of the leading Middle Western underwriting and brokerage exchanges, announces the expansion of its facilities with the organization of a municipal bond department under the direction of Mr. Nils T. Geruldsen. Mr. Geruldsen was formerly with I. Newton Perry & Co. here, and prior to that with Glore, Forgan & Co. and its predecessor, Field, Glore & Co., since 1932.

John Hanway, Victor M. Miller, Downing A. Reimbrecht and Henry C. Trundle, all formerly with Howard & Robbins, are now associated with G. A. Sexton & Co., Inc., New York, the first three in the sales department and Mr. Trundle in the statistical department.

Amos H. Brown, president of James Talcott, Boston, Inc., and Ludwig K. Moorehead, assistant vice-president of James Talcott, Inc., have been elected directors of the company.

Allen A. Pierce and James E. Merrill have been admitted as general partners of the firm of E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston, effective March 1, 1938.

William Hogan Ward has been appointed vice-president and director of United Endowment Foundation, Inc. and its subsidiary, Foundation Plan, Inc., according to Harry C. Williams, president. The companies are engaged in sponsoring systematic investment programs; 24 offices are maintained and operations are conducted in 22 states.

Poor's Publishing Company announces the appointment of Arthur W. Adriance as manager of the Buffalo office in charge of the western section of New York State. Mr. Adriance was formerly with the Underwood Elliott Fisher Company and the National Cash Register Company.

J. L. Burton, formerly manager of domestic contract sales for Universal Cooler Corporation, Detroit, has been appointed Western Zone Manager, according to F. S. McNeal, president. Mr. Burton will assume his new duties immediately, with headquarters in Los Angeles.

J. Howard Ferguson, formerly assistant cashier, has been appointed assistant vice-president of the Commercial National Bank and Trust Company and Arthur S. Muller has been made corporate trust officer, it was announced.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 10.00; export 10.41. Tin firm; spot and nearby 42.37½, future 42.60. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.50-55; East St. Louis 4.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future 4.75. Quick silver 77.00-78.00. Iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thompson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
March	7.41	7.41	7.41	7.41	+.30
June	9.50	10.07	9.50	9.50	+.50

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	107.5	107.5	107.5
16	3⅜s '47-'43	108.15	108.11	108.15
7	3¼s '45-'43	1058	107.28	108
1	3¼s '45-'44	107.28	107.28	107.28
2	4s '54-'44	112.31	112.31	112.31
50	3⅜s '47-'45	104.18	104.16	104.16
1	3⅜s '56-'46	111.14	111.14	111.14
11	3s '48-'46	106	106	106
1	4¼s '52-'47	117.9	117.9	117.9
9	3⅜s '51-'48	107.28	107.28	107.28
3	3½s '55-'49	106.16	106.16	106.16
63	2½s '53-'49	100.7	100.3	100.5
10	3s '56-'51	104.22	104.22	104.22
59	2¾s '60-'55	102.18	102.13	102.18
8	3¼s '60-'55 reg	102.15	102.15	102.15
7	3⅜s '59-'56	101.16	101.16	101.16

Home Owners' Loan

107	2¾s '49-'39	102.7	102.4	102.7
56	2¼s '44-'42	102	102	102
56	2¼s '44-.42	102	102	102
1	3s '52-'44	104	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	101	101	101
9	Alleghany 5s '44	69⅞	69⅛	69⅞
5	Alleghany 5s '50 st	31	31	31
2	Allied Strs 4½s '50	85½	85½	85½
41	Allis Chalm 4s '52	104¼	104	104
5	Am de For P5s 2030	51¼	51¼	51¼
1	Am Ice 6s '53	95½	95½	95½
3	AmIGChem 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
4	Am Int 5½s '49	93	93½	93
5	Am T & T 5½s '43	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
22	Am T & T 3¾s '56	101¼	101	101
2	Am T&T 3¾s '61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Am T Pdr ev '50	105	105	105
16	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Arm Del 4s '57	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
1	Arm Del 4s '55	91½	91½	91½
14	AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109⅝	109¾
7	AT&SF adj 4s '98 st	101⅛	101	101
5	AT&SF 4s 1995-'55	99½	99½	99½
1	AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Atl Coast Ln 4½s'45	30	30	30
1	Auburn Auto 4¾s'39	19	19	19
8	B&O rfg 6s'95	35½	35	35¼
17	B&O 1st 5s '48	68¼	67⅝	68¼
16	B&O rfg 5s '95	33½	33½	33½
25	B&O 5s '96 F	32¼	31⅞	31⅞
16	B&O 5s 2000 D	31½	31	31½
66	B&O cv 5½s'60	27	26½	26¾
11	B&O 4s '48	65⅛	65	65
1	B&OC-HPL&WV '41	55	55	55
5	B&OCh St L W '50	42	41⅞	42
5	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	119¼	119	119
1	Bell TPa 5s'60 C	127¼	127¼	127¼
4	Beth Stl 3¾s'66	95	94⅞	94⅞
256	Beth Stl 3½s'52	88⅛	88⅛	88¼
20	Boston&Me 5s '67	43	43	43
1	Bkly City RR 5s '41	43	43	43
1	Bklyn Edis 3¼s'66	104½	104½	104½
3	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s'66	58	58	58
1	Bklyn U Gas 5s'50	66½	66½	66½
4	Buf R&P 4½s'57	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛
21	Can Nat Ry 5s'70	119¾	119¾	119¾
40	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	117	116¾	117
218	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	120¾	120⅛	120¾
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	115⅛	115¼	115⅛
1	Can Pac 5s'54	101¼	101¼	101¼
15	Can Pac 4½s'60	96	95⅛	95⅛
73	Can Pac 4s perp	85½	85	85½
3	Caro C&O 6s'52	100	100	100
3	Caro C&O 5s'38	100	100	100
3	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	71	71	71
1	Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	7	7	7
16	Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	11¾	11	11⅜
1	Cen Ga Midland 5s'47	10	10	10
2	Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5	Cen NY Pw 3¾s'62	105	105	105
19	Cen Pac 5s'60	65	64½	65
20	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	89¼	89¼	89½
3	Cen R R N J 5s'87	32	32	32
11	Certain-td 5½s'48	65¾	65¾	65¾
1	Champn P&F 4¾s'50	104½	104½	104½
1	C&O 4½s'92	119½	119½	119½
7	C & O 3½s'96 D	97	97	97
1	C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	96¾	96¾	96¾
3	Chi & Alton 3s'49	21⅛	21	21⅛
11	CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	101¼	101	101
6	CB&Q 4½s'77	85¾	85⅜	85⅜
36	CB&Q gen 4s'58	105	104⅜	104½
30	CB&Q 4s Ill 549	106	106	106
5	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
18	Chi & E Ill 5s'51	17⅛	16½	17⅛
2	Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	16	15⅛	16
33	Chic Gt West 4s '59	22½	21½	22
3	Chi I&L 6s '66	7¾	7½	7½
13	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	13	12½	12¾
34	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4½	4¾	4¾
16	CMSP&P gen 4s '89	32	31⅞	32
3	CM&SP 3½s '89 B	28	27⅞	28
6	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	19¼	19	19¼
36	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	6½	6	6
10	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1	Chi&NW 4s '87	16¾	16½	16¾
5	Chi&NW 4s '87 st	16½	16½	16½
21	CRI&P 4s '88	18½	18⅜	18⅜
10	CRI&P 4s '88 ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
12	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
12	CT Hte&E rfg 5s '60	57	56	57
13	Chi&WInd 4½s '62	86	86	86
57	Chi&WInd 4s '52	88¼	87⅝	88¼
6	Cinn Gas&E 3¼s'65	104½	104½	104½
2	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107	107	107
1	CinUnTerm5s '57	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	78	78	78
2	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	111½	111½	111½
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	95½	95½	95½
1	ClevUnTerm5s'73	89	88½	88½
5	ClevUnTerm4½s '77 C	83½	83⅜	83⅜
6	Col P&I 5s '43	101	101	101
1	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	92	92	92
8	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	94½	94½	94½
3	Colmbia G 5s 1961	92½	92	92
4	Col Ty Pw & L 4s '65	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛
1	Coml Cred 3¼s '51	98	98	98
5	Coml Cred 2¾s '42	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Comwith Ed 5s '54	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Conn Oly Po 3¾s'61	106½	106½	106½
3	Comwith Ed 4s '81	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Con Coal Del 5s '60	96	96	96
1	Comwith Ed 3¾s'65	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
31	Con Edis 2½s'46	104¾	104½	104⅝
17	Con Edis 2½s'56	102½	102¼	102¼
1	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
13	Con Oil 3½s'51	104½	104½	104½
3	Consum Pow 3¾s'70	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Container 5s '43	86	86	86
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
12	Crown Will 6s '51	104	104	104
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	39¼	39	39½
1	Cuba R R 5½s '52	44½	44½	44½
5	Del P & L 4½s '69	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	D & R G 4s '36	15	14⅞	15
3	D & R G West 5s '55	8	7½	8
3	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	7	7	7
2	Ded Ry 5s '48	109½	108¼	108¼
6	Det Ed 4½s '61	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
9	Det Ed 4s '65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2	Det Ed 3½s '66	106½	106½	106½
1	Detroit Auto Lite 4s '52	100½	100	100
33	Erie rfg 5s '67	17¾	17⅛	17⅛
25	Erie rfg 5s '75	17¼	17¼	17¼
5	Erie 1st 4s '96	54½	54½	54⅝
56	Erie gen lien 4s '96	30	29⅝	30
2	Erie cv 4s '53 A	22½	22	22
13	Erie cv 4s '53 B	22½	22½	22½
7	Fed L & T 5s '42	98	98	98
2	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	94	93½	94
1	Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6	6	6
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	57½	57½	57½
25	Gal H & H 5½s '38	95	95	95
2	Gen Cable 5½s '47	97¼	97¼	97¼
4	Gen Mot Accep 3s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Gen Mot Accep3¼'51	102½	102⅜	102⅜
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	55	54¾	55
2	Goodrich 4¼s '56	97¾	97¾	97¾
25	Goodrich 6s '45	97¾	97¼	97¾
5	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
4	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	102	102	102
1	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	108⅜	106½	108½
21	Gt Nor 4s G	99½	99¼	99⅜
7	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99	99	99
1	Gulf M & N 5s '56	77¾	77¾	77¾
2	Gulf St Util 4½s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
10	Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61 D	108¾	108¾	108¾
8	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	23	23	23
13	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	21	20½	21
32	Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	39¾	39¼	39¾
8	Ill Cen 4s '55	45½	44¾	45⅛
19	Ill Cen 4½s '66	38	37	38
15	Ill Cen 5s '55	50½	50	50½
36	IC@CStL&NO 5s'63A	41¾	41	41¾
15	IC&CStL&NO 4½s'63	39¾	39	39¾
11	Inland Stl 3⅜s '61	105	105	105
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	58½	58½	58½
1	Interb R Tr 4s '32	19½	19½	19½
28	Inerb R Tr rfg 8s '66	55½	54¾	55½
23	Interlake Iron 4s '47	79¾	79¾	79¾
2	Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	5	4¾	5
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19¼	19	19¼
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56	18	18	18
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	18	18	18
19	Int Hydro El 6s '44	67½	67½	67½
4	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	42¾	42¾	43¼
2	Int Paper 6s '55	78¾	78¾	78¾
4	Int Paper 5s '47	86½	86	86½
106	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	86	86	86
52	Int T&T 4½s '52	55	52	55
2	Int T&T 3¾s '49	58½	58½	57½
9	Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	93¾	93¾	93¾
11	K C South 5s '50	64¾	63¾	63¾
9	K C South 3s '50	68	68	68
1	Koppers Co 4s '51	102	102	102
8	Kresge Found 2¾s '47	91	91	91
11	Lac Gas 5½s '52	58	57¾	58
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60	57¼	57¼	57¼
10	Lac Gas 5s '39	87¼	87¼	87¼
2	Lautaro Nit inc '78	30	30	30
3	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	31	30¾	31
4	Leh Val 4½s 2003	26	26	26
28	Leh Val 4s 2003	24½	23¾	24½
3	Leh Val THermls'54	15	15	15
4	Liggett & Co 5s '51	122½	122½	122½
7	Loew's 3½s '46	98¾	98¼	98¼
3	Long Isl rfg 4s'49	87	87	87
3	Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	87	87	87
5	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	74½	74½	74½
1	Lou & Nash Mdge 4s '45	105	105	105
1	Louis & N un 4s '40	102½	102½	102½
10	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	87	87	87
1	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80	79½	80
2	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Manhat Ry 4s '90	31	31	31
2	McKes & Rob 5½s '50	99½	99¾	99½
3	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	97½	97½	97½
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Mid Ill Ry & L 5s '51 B	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Mid Ill Ry & L 5s '71	100½	100⅝	100½
1	Mil Spart & NW 4s '47	20	20	20
2	MSP & SS M 4½s '78	65	64½	65
3	MSP & SS M gtd 6s '38	13	13½	13
26	MSP & SS M Ln 4s '38	13	13	13
4	M-K-Tex 6s '43 A	47	47	47
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '62	46	46	46
4	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	43	41¼	43
6	Mo Pac 5½s '49 A	27	27	27
8	Mo Pac 5s '50 A	23¼	23	23¼
2	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23½	23	23½
23	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	22	22	22
11	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	23½	23	23½
6	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	24	23½	24
47	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	7½	7¼	7¼
1	Mob & Ohio 5s '38	13¾	13½	13½
12	Mont Pow 4½s'87	107	107	107
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	100½	100½	100½
3	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	51½	51½	51½
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	64	64	64
1	NashCha&StL 4s '78	77	67	67
2	Nat Dairy 3¾s'61ww	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	NdRRMex 4½s'26asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
8	Nat RyMex 4s'77asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
12	Natl Steel 4s'65	105⅞	105½	105½
70	N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	90	90	90
1	N O Pub Sv5s'55B	90	90	90
2	NO TexaR 4½s'56	33	33	33
24	NYC rfg 5s 2013	67½	66	67½
7	NYC 4½s 2013 A	61½	60½	61½
23	NYC cn 4s '98	75	74⅝	75
1	NYC 3¾s '42	82	82	82
19	NYC 3½s '52	77½	76¾	77½
23	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	61	60⅝	61
5	NYC & HR 4s '42	91	91	91
1	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	57½	57½	57½
22	NY CH&StL 4½s '78	50	48½	50
1	NY Ch&St L 4s '48	78½	78½	78½
1	NY ChGStL 3½s '47	87	87	87
9	NY Conn 4½s '53	106⅜	106	106
3	NY Dock Co 5s '38	52½	51¾	52½
2	NY Dock 5s '38ct	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
6	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	21	20½	20½
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	29	29	29
7	NYNH&H 4½s '67	21¼	21¼	21¼
3	NYNH&H 4s '67	9	8½	8½
1	NYNH&H 3½s '56	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	10	10	10
1	NY O & W gen 4s '55	6¾	6¾	6¾
18	NY Steam 6s '47	106¼	105⅞	106¼
2	NY Tel 4½s '39	106	105⅞	106
1	Niag Sh Bl 5½s '50	92¼	92½	92½
2	Norf Sou 5s '41A	16¼	16¼	16¼
2	Nor Am Co 5s '61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4	Nor Am Ed 5½s'43	104	103⅞	103⅞
47	Nor Pac 6s 2047	81½	80½	81
1	Nor Pac 2047 D	73	73	73
10	Nor Pac 4s '97	91⅛	90¾	91⅛
8	Nor Pac 3s 2047	80¼	80¼	80¼
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Ohio Ed 4s '67	101¼	101	101¼
4	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113¼	113	113¼
10	Ontario Tran 5s '45	112½	112½	112½
2	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	104½	104½	104½
14	Pac Gas&EI 3½s '66	102	101½	102
1	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	106	106	106
5	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	109½	109	109½
6	Para Pict 6s '55	92	92	92
6	Para Pict 3¼s '47	74	74	74
2	Pen Ohio&Del 4½s'77	101½	101½	101½
22	Pen P&L4 4½s '81	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Pen Co 4s '63	96	95¾	96
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Pen RR cn 4½s'60	119	119	119
17	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103⅛	102⅝	103
10	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	90	90	89½
16	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
13	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	97½	97¼	97⅜
5	Pen RR 4s '48	111¾	111¾	111¾
4	Pen RR 3¾s '70	94	94	94
26	Pen RR 3½s '52	84	83¾	84
3	Pere Marq 4½s '56	65	65	65
14	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	106¾	106	106¾
1	PhilBal&W 4½s '77 C	110¾	110⅜	110¾
16	PhilBal&W 4½s '81 D	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	Phila Co 5s '67	87	86¾	86¾
22	Phil Elec 3½s '67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	6	5¾	5
60	PhilippineRy 4s '37	25	22¾	25
1	Pillsbury Fl M 4s '43	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	PCC&StL 4½s '77	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	42¾	42¾	42¾
16	Porti Gas 4½s '60	31½	31½	31½
88	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15½	14¾	15½
5	Radio Keith 6s '41	70	70	70
22	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	67	66½	67
2	Rem Rand 4½s '56	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Repub Steel 5½s '54	105¼	105	105¼
1	Repub Steel 4½s '61	83	83	83
11	Repub Steel 4½s '56	83	82	83
8	Revere Cop&B 4½s '56	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
5	Richfield Oil 4s '52	95½	95⅛	95½
10	Rl Ark & La 4½s'34	10	10	10
2	Rutland 1st 4½s '41	15	15	15
7	SaguenayPow 4½s'66	102	101¾	101¾
2	StLIM&SeRa&G'33	60½	60	60½
5	St L S F 5s '50 B	13¾	13¾	13¾
44	St L S F 4½s '78	13½	12½	13¼
13	StLSF4½s'78ctfist	11	10½	11
9	St L S F 4s '50 A	14½	13½	14½
1	St L S F 4s '50A ct	11½	11½	11½
1	St L SW 1st 4s '89	64	64	64
12	Seab A L cn 4s '45	9¾	9¼	9¾
11	Sea A L 1st 5s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
3	Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	Shell Un 3½s '51	100½	100	100¼
12	Simmons 4s '52	87	86¼	86¼
12	Skelly Oil 4s '51	98	98	98
3	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	106¼	106	106¼
1	So Bell TT 3¼s '62	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	Sou Kraft 4½s '46	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	98	98	98
32	Sou Pac 4½s '68	58½	57½	58¼
25	Sou Pac 4½s '81	57¼	57	57¼
13	So Pac 4½s '69	58	57¾	58
13	So Pac rfg 4s '55	82½	82	82⅜
2	So Pac 3⅜s'46	74	73½	74
2	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	68½	68	68½
3	So Pac SPTer 4s '50	98¾	98¼	98¾
7	South Ry 6½s '56	54	53¾	53¾
4	South Ry gen 6s '56	53	52½	53
14	South Ry cn 5s '94	65½	65½	65½
50	South Ry gen 4s '56	42½	41¾	42½
8	Spokane Int 5s '55	14	14	14
5	Staley Mfg 4s '46	102½	102½	102½
15	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	101½	101½	101½
4	Studebaker 6s cv '45	87	85½	87
1	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107	107	107
1	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	77¼	77¼	77¼
1	T RR A St L 5s '44	112¼	112½	112½
2	T RR A St L 3½s '53	108½	108⅜	108½
7	Texark Ft Sm5½s'50	78	78	78
18	Tex Corp 2½s '51	108⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	84½	84½	84½
1	TideWatAssoO5½s'52	101½	101½	101½
6	Un El Mo 2¾s '42	107½	107⅝	107½
1	Union Oil Cal 2½s '52	48	48	48
6	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111	110⅞	110⅞
21	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	106	106
1	Un Pac 3½s '71	95½	95½	95½
1	Unit Biz Am 5s '50	106½	106½	106½
73	Un Oil Wh Stks 5s '52	77	76½	77
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	77½	77	77½
1	Un Rys St L 4s '34	25	25	25
5	US Pipe & Fdy 3½s'48	112½	112½	112½
16	US R

New Recognition Of Older Worker Appears Evident

(Continued from Page 1)

mentaries," a book recognized as one of the most important books in the study of jurisprudence. So much good did the country gain from one of the frequent absurdities of the New York legislation. In England, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone are recent instances, well remembered, of the force which statesmen gain, almost by the law of geometrical progression, from their memory of the experiments which fail, from what I call organic connection with the natural life of the last two generations.

The stalwart president of Columbia University, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, declared just prior to his seventy-fifth birthday that he has no intention of retiring and that he proposes to add $40,000,000 more to the endowment of Columbia "in order that it may be properly equipped to carry on its work."

Perhaps, there will be repercussions of good from the thousands of school teachers who protested the announced retirement of Prof. William Heard Kilpatrick from the faculty of Teachers' College, Columbia University, this year under the 65-year age limit. More than 30,000 teacher-students from all parts of the United States and from 60 foreign nations have attended his classes. These know the worth of this splendid educator and what his work is meaning to education.

Resist Useless Idleness

Workers with the incentive to give have no desire to lessen their giving. They may feel that they are prepared to give more effectively in other ways than they have in their vocational posts but they resist enforcement into useless idleness.

"Advancing years can have no terrors for those whose minds are occupied; mine is a continual occupation," stated Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, famous lexicographer, editor and author, in an article, "How Old Is Old," by Perriton Maxwell in The New York Times Magazine of Oct. 13, 1935. This indefatigable worker is now 73. Edwin Markham, 83, then, was quoted in the same article as saying: "Let us get ready for living. Then we shall have longer and happier days in this world of generous beauty and ceaseless wonder."

Attend a baseball game between the Athletics and some other American League team. Connie Mack may be seen waving his scorecard, directing play as alertly as he ever did. Every baseball fan pays tribute to the prowess of this 73-year-old veteran.

When industrial men gather about a table these days, talk invariably drifts sooner or later to Henry Ford. There is a feeling that this manufacturing genius, who is 74, will once again startle industry with the announcement of a 30-hour week, a major wage increase or sharp reductions in the prices of his cars. He has hinted that his philosophy of building consumers through higher wages and lower prices is to have new expressions and he is known as an accomplisher—one never satisfied with present achievement.

Some Alert Seventies

The list of the "Active Seventies" is a most impressive one. One can think offhand of Carrie Chapman Catt, Ida M. Tarbell, Henri Bergson, John Dewey, Dr. William J. Mayo, Charles M. Schwab, Josephus Daniels, Walter Damrosch, James A. Reed, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, William Randolph Hearst, H. G. Wells, Dr. Mary E. Woolley and many others. Some may be known only in their own sections of the world and yet, nevertheless, their continued activities are of great worth.

The 1930 census found that 2,204,967 out of 6,633,805 people recorded as 65 years of age or older were gainfully employed. These statistics show that 58.3 per cent of the men had employment and only 8 per cent of the women. We surmise, however, that many housewives in the group would consider themselves as working. It may be interesting to note that this census totaled 3,964 persons 100 years of age or older, 62,697 in the nineties and 740,145 in the eighties. Also that 17.5 per cent of the 1,913,196 people who were 75 years of age and older were gainfully employed.

Contending for the value of aged ability in society by proffering the examples of exceptional men and women is fair and logical in proving the fallacy of old-age defeatism; leaders show possibility in achievement—open the doors.

Age Not Bar Here

A press despatch out of Schenectady, N. Y., states that the General Electric Company has announced that age now has no bearing upon its re-employment so long as persons are qualified for the work and physically able to do the alloted tasks. The company's director of personnel added:

"In some of the cases where older men were handicapped, we have arranged for lighter work in order to take care of them."

Under present judgment and an economy which falsely believes it can make jobs for young men by putting older men into pensioned idleness, workers who seek to give but reach 70 years of age, or even lower age limits, may find it difficult to keep active. A new day, however, is dawning—a day when experience will be properly evaluated. In that day, wisdom will be the principal thing and we will not be grossly wasting the greatest natural resource in the world—matured experience.

Regardless of the prevalence of old-age defeatism, propagated by militarism, youthful aggressiveness and a myopic economy, the world has distinctly progressed in its views about age. Five decades ago, men of 50 years were referred to as "old." Today, the term does not attach itself to a man until he is around 70, perhaps older.

I have a friend who expects to be forced into a retirement he does not wish because he knows he is in his prime as a giver.

"They can take away my job but they can not stop my thinking and writing and speaking and doing for the world," he told me. "I do not know just what I will employ myself at, but I do know I will keep busy as a producer in some way. I would not be happy otherwise."

That man will make an opportunity for himself. The world can not prevent him from giving out of his experience. Some men of vision are slowly but surely building a new concept of life and its eternal progress as motivation of a more intelligent educational system. Wisdom will not be timed and wantonly wasted in the fullness of this awakening.

'Right' Democrat

Mrs. Belle Reeves
Of Wenatchee, Wash.

Woman Placed In High State Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Mrs. Belle Reeves, a popular political figure in Chelan County the past 16 years, is receiving the congratulations of her local constituents and of her friends generally on her appointment to the office of Secretary of State by Gov. Clarence D. Martin. She succeeds the late Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, and her term continues until 1940.

Mrs. Reeves, who with her husband, Frank Reeves, saw Wenatchee grow from a pioneer village, was associated in an early newspaper enterprise here. She has served in the State Legislature continuously since 1922, with the exception of one term, and in nine regular and special sessions as Representative from Chelan County. She is termed a "right wing" Democrat.

Mrs. Reeves has been particularly active in legislation dealing with public morals and child welfare. She led the opposition to the bill legalizing boxing in 1931. Her popularity was demonstrated in her re-election, time after time, on a Democratic ticket, when the County and State were Republican.

Staying Fascism Advised as Policy For Democracies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Democratic nations must present a united front against Fascism, if they would preserve democracy and even Christianity, in the opinion of Dr. William E. Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany.

"Is it possible for Christianity in the democratic countries actually to co-operate, so as to save civilization, democracy, freedom of speech and freedom to write a book if we want to ?" Dr. Dodd asked the annual meeting of the Church League for Industrial Democracy at St. George's Parish House here yesterday.

"I don't see anything but for Christianity in the democratic countries," said he, "to unite; but it is difficult to get democratic countries to co-operate to prevent dictatorial power from spreading all over the world." He declared that if the democracies were to apply an economic boycott against Japan, the Asiatic war would be stopped within three months, and he expressed the view that if the Soviet Union should collapse, the power of dictatorship countries would become infinitely greater.

Dr. Dodd predicted that within two years, Austria would be absorbed by Germany and that Rumania would form later an alliance with the Fascist powers. When this process was completed, and Japan conquers China, half a billion of the world's population would be living under the rule of dictators, he suggested.

Does Germany want war? Dr. Dodd doubted that; but he emphasized also his opinion that the Nazi Government was well prepared to fight. In any event, he said, the National Socialist program of bringing into existence a heavily armed force of 65,000,000 persons was sufficient to force France to keep very still and to make England tremble.

Vast sums spent by European Governments for rearmament insure that a war would be far more destructive than anything ever experienced in history, he declared. The spectacle of 20,000 bombing planes venting their power upon Paris, Berlin or London was revolting beyond description, he held.

Dr. Dodd was the chief speaker at the meeting, which closed a two-day convention by the League, an unofficial organization of the Protestant Episcopal denomination.

The expenses of a traveling Field Secretary will be shared with the United Christian Council for Democracy and the American League for Peace and Democracy, formerly the American League Against War and Fascism, members of the Church League decided. They announced that Stanley Matthews of Cincinnati, would serve the three organizations. Mr. Matthews is Field Secretary of the Church League for Industrial Democracy.

Choice of 'Paid President' By Radio Board of 23 Awaited

News in Radio

Who will be the United States's No. 1 man in radio is the question still puzzling the National Association of Broadcasters.

That someone of high public standing should head the industry was determined at the annual convention held in Washington recently. To pave the way for a head the N. A. B. set up a board of 23 members, which represents all branches of the industry. It will select the man who as paid head—at a salary of from $25,000 to $50,000 a year—will lead the industry, as Will Hays does for the movies, and Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis does for professional baseball.

Not until March 21 will any definite action be taken, the time of the next meeting of the Association. Prominent among those mentioned as possibilities for the post are Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War under President Hoover; Stewart McDonald, chairman of the Federal Housing Authority; John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire and former chairman of the Social Security Board under President Roosevelt; and Clarence C. Dill, former Senator from Washington and co-author of the radio and communications law.

From the ranks of radiocasting itself, Merlin H. Aylesworth, an executive of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, and former president of the National Broadcasting Company, has been mentioned for the post.

Should politics be a factor in the selection of a head for radiocasting, the name of Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, who as president of the Hearst radio organization was chosen one of the six directors at large, has been prominently mentioned.

Young Mr. Roosevelt heads a radio organization owned by one of the most powerful anti-New Deal publishers in the country. He holds only one vote in 23. Among the other 22 members of the new board, nine of the directors come from radio stations whose ownership is identified with newspapers, some pro- and others anti-New Deal.

* * *

Money and Mechanism

Within the industry, the chief bones of contention pertain to economic disparities, with the big fellows—the powerful stations serving wide areas—under constant attack from the little fellows, the local low power stations serving only their immediate areas. Among the big are networks, whose ownership of both powerful and semi-powerful stations has been criticized from within and without. The new "paid president" must reconcile their differences, which hit the pocketbook and are at the same time interwoven with the technical structure of radio.

The association's convention itself gave the radiocasters a foretaste of what they may expect in the way of scrutiny and criticism from the Government and the public. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana launched forth against "monopoly," "superpower" and other trends which he opposed, although he refrained from repeating his attack of last year against newspaper ownership of radio stations. This attack, it was said then, when he proposed to inrtoduce a bill requiring complete divorcement, was originally inspired by President Roosevelt himself. Since that time, however, the President and the Senator from Montana, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee in charge of radio legislation, have broken over the Supreme Court.

From Chairman Frank R. McNinch, appointed last fall to "clean up" the politics-ridden Federal Commission, the radiocasters heard some pointed criticisms of their programs and their tendencies. They appeared to like it, nevertheless, and "took it" so well that the convention hall resounded with their applause of the new FCC chairman.

* * *

Inquiry Planned

Mr. McNinch, like Senator Wheeler, asserted that he was in favor of the American system of competitive, private enterprise as against the European system of government ownership of radio. But he warned against commercial practices which abuse the American fireside, and asserted that their continuance might lead to government operation of radio. He suggested that the radiocasters reject all "commercials" having to do with the "encouragement of the consumption of intoxicating beverages." He also said he expected soon to launch an FCC inquiry into the structure and practices of the networks.

Senator Wheeler urged that radio stations themselves do not have "editorial policies," but rather that they be operated as public forums. Mr. McNinch was concerned more with the clean program material, yet he made it clear that the FCC has no thought of censorship.

In their district elections, the radiocasters selected the following as directors: John Shepard 3rd, Yankee Network, Boston; Harry C. Wilder, WSYR, Syracuse; Clair McCullough, WDEL, Wilmington, Del.; John A. Kennedy, WCHS, Charleston, W. Va.; W. Walter Tison, WFLA, Tampa; Edwin W. Craig, WSM, Nashville; Mark Withridge, WHAS, Louisville; John E. Fetzer, WKZO, Kalamazoo; Walter J. Damm, WTMJ, Milwaukee; John J. Gillin, WOW, Omaha; Earl H. Gammons, WCCO, Minneapolis; Herbert Hollister, KANS, Wichita, Kan.; O. L. Taylor, KGNC, Amarillo, Texas; Gene O'Fallon, KFEL, Denver, Ralph R. Brunton, KJBS, San Francisco; Donald W. Thornburgh, KNX, Hollywood; C. W. Myers, KOIN-KALE, Portland, Ore. Directors at large were Harold Hough, WBAP, Ft. Worth; Lamodin Kay, WSB, Atlanta; Frank M. Russell, NBC, Washington; Elliott Roosevelt, Hearst Radio Inc.; John Elmer, WCMB Baltimore; and Edward A. Allen, WLVA, Lynchburg, Va.

Philadelphia Awaits Retail Sales Tax Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23—The two per cent retail sales tax, assailed by business and labor leaders and revised many times by City Council, will shortly face its first court tests.

A taxpayer's suit has been filed by Mayor S. Davis Wilson and his wife, while another suit is being brought by eight midcity stores. In addition, Council has passed a companion bill, providing for a levy on merchandise purchased outside Philadelphia but used within the city. It is designed to prevent so-called "runaway sales" caused by the tax.

In an attack on this measure one Council member said it will make "every person a potential bootlegger,"

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS from original New England sources; easy, interesting; socially, historically valuable; thousands consult Hartford, Conn., Times Saturday Genealogical Edition. One year, $1.00. Subscribe.

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REAL ESTATE

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BRAND NEW
4 Unit—Beverly Hills—8 Unit
All leased—unfurnished—fine location
TRADE FOR EASTERN
Vacant or improved. See or call Mr. Cox, O'CONNOR, RICE & BARNES
174 N. Canon Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
CR. 19138 WO. 62715

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN to demonstrate Sandra Cosmetics (Monthly advertised) to friends and neighbors; commission basis. Write SANDRA INC., 2212 W. 7th St., Los Angeles. EX. 2929.

CAN you knit? Good commission showing friends beautiful Pepperell Yarns; write for free samples and plan. PEPPERELL YARN CLUB, Dept. CSM, East Pepperell, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California Sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Callers Interviews. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2126 Beverly Boulevard. Los Angeles.

SALESLADIES for made to measure, hand fashioned, knit garments; unconditionally guaranteed; commission collected at time of sale. HAND FASHIONED, Cressona, Pa.

WOMEN TO SELL TO PRIVATE CUSTOMERS HANDWOVEN PURSES, SCARFS, DRESS MATERIALS, BABY-BLANKETS, ETC; commission basis. The Tenafly Weavers, Closter, N. J.

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. C-133, Indianapolis.

SERVICE FOR SALE

THERE are many people in distant sections who need business representation in Chicago; a man of wide experience and extensive acquaintance is prepared to serve those interested; references. Write M-3, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-234-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University; fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St.; 3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager 226 Bay State Rd. Apt. 3. Ken. 3444 or superintendent in each house.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments, Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease Wickersham 2-8300

THE EXETER
Two rooms and bath; wood-burning fireplace. COM. 1518. 88 Exeter St., Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 3-2264

BEAUTY SHOPS

SPECIAL, Croquignole Oil Permanent; 3 items $1.00; courteous expert service. RH. 4-9231. Campbell's, 1128 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N. Y. MU. 4-4343.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in B. & E. Armory Co. 602 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com 4045 We do cleaning and repairing too.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 18 West 47th St., N. Y. C.—French conversational dancing class forming Friday. TR. 7-9480.

DOGS FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL little Boston terrier female (spayed), 9 months old; excellent pet; good home essential. Tel. COM. 7873, Boston.

DRESSMAKING

EXPERIENCED dressmaker (colored), alterations, suits, coats; highly recommended; will take work home. MOnument 2-4068, N. Y. C.

TAILORING, remodelling, altering at reasonable prices. Erna M. Ferlanti, 50 Church St., above Hahne's, Montclair, N. J. Tel. Mont. 2-8947.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-4080

MRS. F. O. SONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 3-8734.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
80 Park Place MA 3-4970 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET SIMM
Employment Agency, Inc. 9/6 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Also Nurses—Governesses—Housekeepers

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Steel—Wood Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LIberty 9077 Pettingill & Peay
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS and TABLES for all occasions
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3632

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

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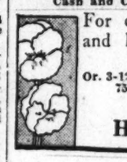
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NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued)

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Complete Line of Sweaters and Skirts for Spring
Sweaters $1.25—$4.95 Skirts—$2.95

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EVERYTHING for the table
We Sell Rumford Baking Powder
Including many Monitor Nationally-advertised products

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We do our own cleaning
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ODDMENT SALE
... Is Now On!
The final reductions of our season-end clearance now offers you quality apparel for all the family, at the lowest possible prices. Take advantage of this unusual opportunity before Oddment Sale ends!
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Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing

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"BUICK'S THE BUY!"
ALL NIGHT SERVICE
"ESSO" Quaker State Oils
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"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

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WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order, or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2537—Madison 6564-W
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Features Page

I Loves Places

I loves places—country places—
Wif de mountains or de sea,
Or de fiel's wha nature graces
Wif her wild flowers daintily.

I loves places—city places—
Wif de buildin's big an' high,
An' de busy crowds a-passin'
Like a picture movin' by.

I loves places—all de places—
Don't know which I loves de bes',
'Spec's it's jes' wha I is livin',
Prayin', workin', takin' res'.
—Minny M. H. Ayers.

Did You Ever Wonder

If 'Fire' Salamanders Can Really Live in Flame?

So many incredible tales have been told about the salamander that some persons may wonder whether or not it should be classed with the unicorn, and other imaginary creatures. However, salamanders are not at all imaginary, for they may be found in several countries of the world.

Salamanders look rather like lizards, having long tails, lizard-like bodies, and four legs. They are, however, quite closely related to frogs and toads. Their skin is moist and without scales, and the young begin life as a tadpole. True lizards, on the other hand, are related to snakes and reptiles, have a scaly, dry skin, and lay eggs from which hatch young that are like the parents in every respect except size.

Salamanders lay eggs, but when they hatch they are tadpoles, not tiny salamanders. These polliwogs grow rapidly from less than an inch in length to about half a foot. They have three pairs of external gills and are excellent swimmers, living and breathing under water just like fish, though they already have legs.

Next they develop lungs, losing their gills, and they leave ponds to live in damp or marshy places.

There are more than 50 species in the United States, varying in size from two inches to as much as three feet. The largest salamanders in the world are found in Japan, where five-foot specimens have been measured.

Though they are, as a race, far from pretty, salamanders are harmless creatures. Also, despite the statements of Aristotle and Pliny, and innumerable others, including Benvenuto Cellini, that salamanders are impervious to heat and delight in frolics amid tongues of flame, the salamander has no fondness for fire. On the contrary, it spends most of its existence in fire's opposite—water.

Spotted or "Fire" Salamander

The fables which paint salamanders as fire-lovers may have originated in the fact that they have a skin that is always cool and moist, and when mauled about, they exude a milky white fluid as a protection against animals which might otherwise add salamanders to their diet.
—W. P. Keasbey.

Monitor Camera Club From F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

Old Clapper Bridge, Dartmoor

Two Types of Spans Over the River Dart in Southern Devonshire. The Old Bridge Is in the Foreground

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Child Parking Center

A young kindergarten teacher out of employment saw a need in her town and was quick to supply it, profiting herself and others. She proposed to the Chamber of Commerce that she be allowed to take charge of a child parking center, where children of store customers might be parked while their mothers shopped, thus making it easier for the mothers and, as she intimated, causing them to purchase more because they would not have to hurry through their shopping due to the children.

A vacant store was obtained and fitted up attractively but simply, little expense being involved—small tables and chairs painted red, bright and interesting pictures on the walls, and a phonograph being the only equipment. It was thought best not to provide toys, because of sanitary reasons, each child bringing his own.

It was the teacher's job to amuse the wee folk who were left in her charge while their mothers shopped, the only credentials necessary to park one's child being a sales check from one of the stores in the town.
—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Note to motion picture producers: A nose or news isn't necessarily a red nose.

Drum Major: Many people might have attained to great wisdom had they not assumed that they already possessed it.

Toronto Star: A real gardening enthusiast is the man who, going out to the garage and finding his radiator frozen and his battery dead, exclaims exultantly, "That big blanket of snow is just the thing for my rose bushes."

Quotation for Today

EVERY man should keep a fair-sized cemetery in which to bury the faults of his friends.—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

In Lighter Vein

Suggestion to Webster's

Repartee: Saying on the instant what you didn't say until the next morning.

Misunderstood

"Short?" asked the barber.
"'Ee, I am, lad," said his client. "If tha doan't mind ah'll pay t' next time ah coom."—London Herald.

Prior Rights

Astronomer (to new assistant): "Remember, any new planet you discover while in our employ remains the property of this observatory."—Pearson's.

Somesense Rhymes

It always seems to me
Such waste
To call rapidity
"Post-haste."

Fussy

"Why don't you go to the bank and borrow money?"
"I did once, but I don't like their methods. They expect you to pay it back when you promised to."—Grit.

Jest a Minute

"Third floor—ladies' hosiery, lingerie, perfumes, toiletries, and beauty parlor!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Last Shall Be First

This is a relay race in which everyone in his turn must determine and take the article that is lowest in alphabetic order.

The teams of, say 12 each, are in opposite lines and have a referee at the foot. A receptacle, perhaps a pan, is given to player A of each team, having in it 12 articles—carrot, orange, thimble, toothbrush, etc. Player A takes out the toothbrush and places it before him, and passes the pan down the line to the referee, who, after an instant's inspection, sends it back. Player B takes out the thimble, places it before him and passes the pan to the referee. And so on. First empty pan wins.

Anyone in doubt whether a pig is a pig or a guinea-pig asks the referee. Or, gummed stickers can have been put on the articles telling what they are. Errors are watched for in the oposing team to penalize them.

The passing of the pan affords all players the chance to learn what the items are—and, it affords chances for a fumble.—W. D. M., Wichita, Kan.

Daily Anecdote

More Profitable

Max Reger, the noted musician, once played the piano part of Schubert's "Trout Quintet" at a concert in Berlin. He played it so beautifully that a woman in the audience expressed her admiration by sending him some trout next day for his dinner.

Reger was much pleased with this tribute to his skill as a pianist; and in writing his letter of thanks declared that at his next appearance he would play, with her permission, Haydn's "Ox Minuet."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Stockton, Calif.

A woman was waiting on the corner for a street car. The street was dimly lighted and the steady stream of automobiles made it difficult for her to reach the safety zone to signal her car.

Soon the street car approached, and the woman saw an opportunity to reach the safety zone; but an oncoming automobile speeded up so fast that she was obliged to step back upon the sidewalk.

The temptation came to feel resentful toward the driver of the automobile who had caused her to miss her car; for the incident meant a 10- or 12-minute wait for the next one. However, all thoughts of anger were put out of her consciousness at once, and she turned her thought in gratitude to God for protection.

Within a very few moments a car drew up to the curbing, and the door was opened by a young woman who smiled and said, "Will you please permit my friend and me to take you where you wish to go? You see, we prevented you a few moments ago from catching your car, and we wish to show you how sorry we are, and to make up for our thoughtlessness."

The woman joyfully accepted their offer, and took a seat beside the two young people and was driven comfortably to her destination.

What They Say

What of the People?

"If the main part of our constructive genius is to be centered upon the gadgets of the day and not upon the generation of tomorrow, then we shall fall."—Dr. Edward C. Elliott.

Liquor Retards Employment

"If one quarter of the money spent on drink were devoted to larger purchases of milk, the farmers would get ten times more value than they now get from hops and barley. The startling fact stands out that if the money spent on drink were spent on clothing and other useful and necessary goods, six times more employment would be provided."—Lord Snowden.

Progress

"We must have the will to work, the ambition to overcome the obstacles ever present, whether times are good or bad. Our achievement of the past, the high standard of living of all countries, is the best possible evidence that we have both the will and ambition for far greater accomplishments. And, as a people, we know that to get something for nothing is an economic absurdity."—Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.

Enough

That happy state of mind, so rarely possessed, in which we can say, "I have enough," is the highest attainment of philosophy. Happiness consists, not in possessing much, but in being content with what we possess. He who wants little always has enough.—Zimmerman.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Solved?*

By LE PELLEY

SUSIE AND I SAW A VERY MYSTERIOUS MAN OUT ON THE ROAD WHERE BUDDY FOUND MY HAT — HE PUTS STONES IN HIS POCKETS!
A TALL MAN? HE PUTS ROCKS IN HIS POCKETS? HE WALKS ON THAT OLD ROAD OUT TOWARD MIDDLEMEADOW?
YES... YES... YES...
OH WELL — THEN I THINK OUR CLUBHOUSE MYSTERY IS PRACTICALLY SOLVED!
SOLVED? SUSIE — SOMETIMES I WONDER IF MARMADUKE GETS ENOUGH SLEEP!!!
HE DOES TALK AS IF HE WERE DREAMING!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Snow-Man Winks!*

By THE HAGERS

THE SNOW-MAN PITCHED A SNOWBALL HARD. I KNOCKED IT HIGH ACROSS THE YARD.
I TRIED TO SLIDE, THEN HEARD HIM SHOUT, "I TAGGED YOU, WADDLES. YOU ARE OUT!"
I WOKE UP, CHILLED TO MY BACKBONE! THE FIRE WAS OUT; I WAS ALONE.
THE SNOW-MAN! SOMETHING MADE ME THINK, AS I LOOKED OUT, I SAW HIM WINK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Methods and Morals

EVENTS of the last few days in Europe have evoked emotional responses which do not promote peace even between those who differ only on the method of meeting totalitarian diplomacy. But peace is more than ever needed and certainly is it the need of those in the democracies who would fight among themselves over the morality or immorality of certain diplomatic policies. Perhaps most of all should those refrain from hasty judgments who lack information or are safely removed from dire penalties for wrong decisions about how to pursue peace.

Public renovation of Britain's two-piece foreign policy is not a spectacle exactly calculated to terrify totalitarians. But it need not devastate the democracies. Americans who never supported the League of Nations need not complain that Mr. Chamberlain has abandoned international morality. Many of them will question more than ever the necessity for military adventures in support of British policy which even considers recognition of Mussolini's Ethiopian conquest. And undoubtedly many will join Viscount Cranborne in regarding the dropping of Mr. Eden "not as a contribution to peace but as a surrender to blackmail."

But morality begins at home. And in international affairs its application is still rare partly because the knowledge required is rare. In the present case both those who would stand for "law and order" against "dictator gangsters" and those who would "end the hypocrisy of Versailles" and make concessions to "end injustices" appeal in the name of morality. And in many cases those who would make concessions today are those who most vigorously demanded the last dollar of reparations yesterday—and vice versa. Part of today's difficulty is that the very self-righteousness which would not amend treaties now denounces the Geneva adherence to treaties.

Yet Britain's apparent division at the moment may not prove a weakness in the end. Public airing of that division is part of the process of choosing a method—call it a morality if you prefer—which appears wisest to the majority and will have the support of all in actual application. If concessions to Italy are as stultifying as Mr. Chamberlain's critics now expect, it is quite possible that the British people will reject them. Even if the Italian move to reach an arrangement with Britain proves only a maneuver to gain time for victory in Spain, there may be a swing back to the Eden policy.

Peace is the essential. And it must be founded eventually on justice and honor. But let there be no hasty denunciations of attempted conciliation as immoral. Some concessions have appeared anything but principled. Some may be made which will be found intolerable. Yet it would be well to reserve judgment. And meanwhile to see that morality—which does not mean hate—is governing the thinking of all who seek peace.

A Coming Wheat Surplus?

WHEAT plays a preponderant part in determining world prosperity. In the great trade slump this was acutely felt both by producing and importing countries, with the result that in 1933, twenty-one countries united in appointing a Wheat Advisory Committee (due to expire, though it may be extended, on July 31 of this year).

In a survey of the current situation the secretariat of this committee ventures on prophecies which are not reassuring. It foresees that if the wheat-producing countries do not contract the acreage sown to wheat, and if there is no abnormal drought, then the total area planted will be about 28,000,000 acres in excess of what would produce sufficient wheat to maintain stocks at their present level and fulfill effective consumption requirements. The conclusion is either that there must be a concerted effort to deal with the problem of surplus production, or that there will be a catastrophic slump in world wheat prices.

We might suppose that a surplus, and consequent low prices, would lead to a greater consumption of bread. But precisely the opposite was the case during the slump period of 1932 to 1935. Prices fell disastrously, yet less bread was eaten, not more. The fact is that a steep fall in the price of wheat is apt to accompany a steep fall in employment; there are millions of persons even in comparatively good times who cannot afford enough bread for sound nutrition. Surely if there is to be a "concerted effort" on the part of the nations it should be partly directed to ensuring that masses in each nation should not suffer from under-feeding.

No doubt it is not possible in the course of a single year to complete a program which will ensure the bringing of food to the millions who remain under-nourished in the civilized countries of the world. Therefore interim measures should be devised for avoiding or dealing with a large surplus during the coming year. But rule-of-thumb methods for limiting production and controlling prices are not enough.

THE POLITICAL ORDER in much of Europe nowadays seems to be "dictated, but not Red."

Booming Away at '40

LAUNCHING a Presidential boom is a delicate business. Has it been timed right? Will it catch on? Will it displease some influential people and arouse opposition? Such questions as these are inevitably in the air as the backers of Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner to the Philippine Commonwealth and former Governor of Indiana, hold forth with expansive hospitality in introducing him to Washington.

Starting two full years and more before the nominating convention that is to choose a Democratic banner carrier for 1940 means a long time to sustain the campaign which Governor McNutt's friends hope will land him in the White House. Many a boom has been started too soon and so gone flat, though the pre-1932 activity of James A. Farley for then Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt is a precedent in favor of the long range strategy.

A pre-eminent question now is how this same Mr. Roosevelt and his entourage will respond to the aspirations of the handsome gentleman from the Pasig and the Wabash. They have already seemed to respond rather sharply by punitive transfer of a ranking Army Air Corps officer for flying Commissioner McNutt from San Francisco to Denver in order to catch up with his speaking schedule. Nor has the White House secretariat betrayed any tensely eager expectancy of the apparently voluntary "report" which Commissioner McNutt intends to make to the Chief Executive on affairs in the Far East.

All in all, one is moved to wonder a little uncomfortably if the apparent displeasure in Administration circles represents a distaste toward the advancement of any candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1940 in order that the demand for a Rooseveltian third term may seem inescapable. At any rate, the citizenry will have become well acquainted with Paul V. McNutt by the time of the nominating convention—and probably with a number of other aspiring eligibles.

Japan's Political Cross-Currents

NEWS from Tokyo is often bewildering, even contradictory. The Japanese Government issues statements which speak in one breath of intensified war and of prospects for peace. Conferences held in the most impressive setting conceivable to the Japanese mind, in the presence of the Emperor, fail to lead to any immediate startling results. Writers on Japanese affairs are often placed in the position of individuals who are groping for the solution to an uncommonly knotty crossword puzzle.

Back of the veil of obscurity which often cloaks the development of Japanese policy lies the fact that Japan, behind its war front, is not united, at least not so far as its governing classes are concerned. The war morale of the masses, the farmers, laborers, small shopkeepers, clerks shows no signs of cracking. But in the higher stories of the Japanese state structure there is no little division of counsel.

The chronic difference of opinion between Japan's military and naval extremists and its civilian moderates has not been ended by the undeclared war with China. It has simply been transferred to new ground. Too weak to prevent the war, the moderates, among whom one may reckon men whose offices bring them close to the Throne, such as the Lord Privy Seal, Count Yuasa, and the Minister of the Imperial Household, Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, have set their hopes on liquidating it with as few dangerous foreign political adventures as possible.

Japan's extremists and moderates are agreed on one thing: the desirability of a speedy ending of the war. But they are in disagreement as to the best means of achieving this objective and more than one recent Japanese state paper shows the pull of opposed influences. Some of the generals and admirals believe that the surest way to win the war is to strike hard and ruthlessly, with no undue consideration for the interests of third powers, to aim a major blow at Canton, regardless of the possibilities of complications with Great Britain at Hong Kong, perhaps to declare war on China.

The moderates, on the other hand, cling to the hope that peace, of course on Japan's terms, may be concluded with some Chinese regime that is not too obviously a Japanese puppet. There was sincerity, if not realism, in the hope, expressed by an anonymous Japanese diplomat and reported in the Monitor at the time of the Brussels Conference, that America might finally act as a mediator and smooth the way for a Pax Japonica.

A further element of divided counsel is introduced by the contrasted professional objectives of the Army and the Navy. The former has been trained to look westward for expansion and to regard the Asiatic continent as Japan's field of expansion. The extremist naval view, which has now found a spokesman in the Cabinet in the new Home Minister, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, is focused on the south, with Great Britain as the main enemy in the path.

Only by keeping in mind these cross-currents of opinion in the Japanese ruling class can one hope to gain some understanding of the background of a policy that, for all its hard-boiled militarism, shows at times curious instances of vacillation and irresolution.

Laments and Chuckles

Book News of the Day

LAMENT FOR ECONOMICS, by Barbara Wootton (London: Allen & Unwin. 6s.), is a worthy successor to "Plan or No Plan," with the same horse sense, the same zestful iconoclasm which never degenerates into personal malice, the same brilliant compactness of argument, the same fluent and sparkling style. One reads—if one is an economist—lamenting indeed, but chuckling too.

The indictment opens with a brief summary of the popular case against the economists: their ineffectiveness, their jargon, their unreal assumptions, their sinister apologetics. The balance goes down against them on most of these points. Then their subject matter, the market, is subjected to scrutiny. Its complexity and instability make it an impossible source of predictions; the unfortunate economist has to run as fast as he can in order to stay in the same place. It contains no satisfactorily uniform categories. It is highly and increasingly "imperfect," and the greater the imperfection the greater the indeterminacy and the less the economist's scope.

* * *

Finally, the whole of economic theory rests on the assumption that things are scarce, and now Mr. Keynes says that they aren't, so what about it? Next comes a broadside demolishing the status of economics as a science. It is not experimental, it does not observe facts, and it does not want to. It deals not with determinate and objective nature but with the incalculable human element. It studies not universals, but a form of society which is an historical accident. Hardly a science, thinks Mrs. Wootton.

Moreover, it cannot remain positive; rationality is a norm, personal equilibrium is a norm, the step to regarding market equilibrium as a norm is short and fatally easy. But should it be so regarded? Once again the heavy artillery comes into action. When the smoke has cleared there seems little left of the market as an ideal instrument for weighing and supplying human needs, either theoretically or practically. Monopoly cripples it, inequality distorts it, the estimation of an important range of human satisfaction is forever beyond its scope. It is crumbling fast and the sooner it is transformed into a socialist system—at least partially planned—the better.

And what will the economist do then, poor thing? Not much, if his line is pure analysis. His "interesting complications" will mostly be gone. Experts and technicians, studying, as Marshall advised, "mankind in the ordinary business of life," will do most of the work; and the successors of the analytical economists will sift, assess and co-ordinate their conclusions.

* * *

The economists can defend themselves. They can point to many instances where events have borne out their predictions and the world has suffered through ignoring their advice; tariffs, post-war inflation, reparations, to quote but three. One may pick holes in the market, but also in the emergent socialist economy, with its state-controlled, state-regarding institutions, nakedly battling, as national units, for the scarce resources (Mr. Keynes will not deny a *potential* scarcity) of a war-menaced world. Some of the doors at which Mrs. Wootton batters have long stood open. Not infrequently she contradicts herself. But though the academic fortresses may stand unshaken she has undoubtedly given the defenders something to think about.

H. M. C.

How Much Rope?

Logging Camp

WANDERING along the "pulp road" over the hard-packed crackling surface in the motionless air, I hear a tremendous clatter in the forest hard by. There is a clamor of voices and a grinding and creaking quite unidentifiable to a stranger in the north woods. It all thrusts ruthlessly into a silence until now broken only by the tap-tap of the woodpeckers seeking their food along the branches of the slender birches.

A log-laden sledge emerges from a "tote-road." It is twenty-five feet long and drawn by four immense and powerful draft animals. Out of the rough woods trail it lurches as the runners shriek in the frozen snow and the heavy harnesses creak and strain. The driver handles his spirited horses with rare skill, and with long peaveys driven into the snow his assistants struggle to ease the great load down onto the even surface of the pulp road.

"Calc'latin' to go in to Number Four?" the heavy-appareled driver inquires as I regard doubtfully the deep snow of the forest trail. "Better come along of us. Goin' right back in soon's we heave off this pulp. Five miles to camp. Can't very well make it through the woods, can ye, 'long o' them city shoes o' yourn?"

It is a statement of the obvious and I am glad to stand beside the driver with a grim clutch upon one of the uprights of the big sledge as the logging team reenters the woods on the tote-trail to Number Four Camp.

The forest lies deep and silent on either side while the splendid horses stride effortlessly along, knee-deep in the tumbled snow of the narrow trail. Now the ring of axes, tempered steel striking surfaces hardened by the extreme cold, comes faintly but clear as the sound of a distant bell from many directions. A north woods lumbering "operation" is all about us.

By and by heavily muffled figures are discernible among the trees and the mounting sun flashes now and then on the polished blade of a woodsman's heavy weapon. After an hour or more the pungent fragrance of new-cut spruce and hemlock blends with the hospitable odor of a wood fire.

* * *

"Nigh on the camp now," says the sledge driver. And sure enough, in a few minutes the dense woods part to reveal a considerable clearing. In the center is a long low structure of rough-hewn logs and from a stone chimney at one end an increasing volume of savory smoke is pouring.

"'Leven o'clock," says the sledgeman, guiding his animals into a corner of the clearing and blanketing them. "Dinner time in the woods." The camp cook, rotund and jovial, confirms the words as he emerges from the bunk-house and swings a huge bell that all the choppers within a mile radius may attend. Those too far away must content themselves with the cold bite they have carried from camp this morning. When the short winter day ends at about four o'clock they will return, more than three-score of them, ready to test to the utmost the cook's measures of preparedness.

Twenty-five or thirty nearer the camp answer the bell, pausing a moment at the long wooden sink with its row of tin basins, then crowding tumultuously about an oilcloth-covered deal table. At each place is a large aluminum plate and a huge mug of the same material, together with an iron knife, fork and spoon. Hardly are the men seated on the hard narrow benches than the "cookee," or camp-cook's assistant, is passing up and down filling the metal mugs from an enormous steaming pitcher. Then comes a surprisingly varied and well-prepared assortment of viands, for long past are the days when the men of the north woods subsisted mainly on baked beans cooked in a hole in the ground, salt pork, brown bread and ginger cake. They fare as well as any of us today, even if their utensils are of metal and their rough deal tables covered with oilcloth.

* * *

"Main thing is to give 'em enough," explains the cook to me as we talk for a little of life in the woods after the men have returned to their axes. "I'll have more than eighty in here tonight, all hungry. Last year I cooked for 120 every day for four months runnin', up in the Allegash country. Plenty meat, plenty vegetables. Bean swagan (a kind of baked bean stew) only three times a week. Used to get it twice a day.

"Look at the bunk-house, too." He led me into the other half of the log building. "Iron bunks, one for each man. I can remember, forty years ago, when I was just startin' in as a cookee, how fifty men would bunk on a kind of raised platform along one side of the house. Wasn't even a board between 'em. They lay clost up an' when one wanted to turn all of 'em had to. A blanket big enough to cover the roof of a house an' half an inch thick spread over 'em all, an' the fellers on the end had to roll it 'round 'em if they want to keep covered all night."

Yes, luxury attends the woodsman's life now compared to the old days. But the woods themselves are the same and all nature is quite as compelling in the glory of her winter days here in the north country. It is an epic tale, that of life in the heart of the big Maine woods where sturdy men labor in the great outdoors when the temperature's only variation is from colder to colder and the gleaming snow lies deep beneath pine and spruce.

MARC T. GREENE

Policing—the Wrong Way?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Boston lately witnessed a dubious technique of combating crime. For several days, the city's 2500 policemen have pounded their beats for from twelve to fifteen hours—an increase of at least four hours daily for every patrolman on the force.

The occasion of the extra duty was a persistent series of handbag snatchings, store hold-ups, and similar crimes. Apparently the wave has receded. Suspected persons arrested during the night shifts dropped from more than thirty to six. The blanket order for extra duty has been rescinded, and is now placed under the discretion of division commanders.

The procedure, its implications and its accomplishment are open to question from several angles. It seems unlikely, for instance, that a policeman who has been on duty for eight hours will become more efficient when his stint is increased by more than half. Nor are the resentment and possible feeling of injustice aroused compatible with the effective enforcement of the law.

Each Boston citizen pays $7.80 a year for police protection, the highest per capita cost in the United States. And yet, it appears, 10,000 extra man-hours a day were necessary to bring a crime wave in check. "Anti-crime drives" are sardonic euphemisms at best. In a city which pays such a price for policing, they should be superfluous.

Actually, what does such an intensive "drive" accomplish? Pressure, applied from the top by the Police Commissioner, extends to Superintendent, to Division Commander, to Captain, to Sergeant, and ultimately to the law breaker. Does such pressure bring the criminal under arrest and convict him, or does it merely drive him into brief hiding? The fact that these drives occur periodically should answer the question.

New York has shown the nation and the world how to conduct a really effective campaign against crime. Boston's case cannot be entirely dissimilar. Abolition of crime requires an honest, positive, and persistent desire on the part of citizens, a desire signalized, to begin with, by a cessation of attempts to "fix" traffic violations; a prosecuting staff of intelligence and integrity, and courts which do not confuse delinquents with criminals and which furthermore do not turn unfortunates of either category back to prey on the community. Without such contributing factors, Boston's policemen, though they marched twenty-four hours a day, would be but 2500 Canutes commanding the tide to halt.

J. D. B.

Brookline, Mass.

"Married Women in Industry"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing to express my appreciation of your intelligent Wide Horizon article on "Married Women in Industry," by Miss Pearl Strachan, published in The Christian Science Monitor of recent date.

The findings of the Liaison Committee represent Canada's small share (by virtue of a great co-operative effort) in the world-wide study of the status of women instituted by the League of Nations. The contribution of the United States has taken form in a brochure entitled "Women in the Economy of the United States," and published by the Women's Bureau in Washington. This is quite the finest factual survey of the relation of women to the economy of their country published anywhere as yet and is a veritable mine of information. The women of the United States are most fortunate in having a bureau of this type to serve their interests.

There has been, however, little effort made to interpret the spiritual significance of women's place and contribution to society since the startling changes impelled by the Great War. It might interest you to know that the World Council of the Young Women's Christian Association (Geneva) is preparing a symposium of articles written by women all over the world which will be an attempt to do this very thing. The symposium should be ready in two or three months and will undoubtedly give a new direction to the thinking of the public on this important matter.

(Mrs.) HARVEY AGNEW,
Toronto, Can. Chairman, Liaison Committee

The Wide Horizon

Year of the Tiger

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

AMID the familiar sights of New Year, Japan's greatest holiday, the kite flying and the lively games of battledore and shuttlecock in the streets, the streams of callers in their best clothes, bringing little presents to their friends, the trains crowded with millions of holiday makers, one sees everywhere the grim lithe figure of the tiger. For the years in Japan are reckoned in terms of the twelve signs of the zodiac. As 1936 was the Year of the Rat and 1937 the Year of the Ox, 1938 is devoted to the tiger.

To the symbolically minded Japanese the jungle beast of prey seems an appropriate emblem for the year which is beginning. Some years ago Gen. Sadao Araki, one of the most articulate spokesmen of extreme Japanese nationalism, told his countrymen they must "ride the tiger," in the sense of overcoming great difficulties for the sake of national greatness. "Riding the tiger" will certainly be necessary in 1938. The year is beginning for Japan with a million men under arms, with the Navy in full war readiness, with several hundred thousand square miles of China under military occupation and with some very pressing problems in foreign relations, finance and foreign trade awaiting solution.

To be sure, the end of 1937 was marked by the liquidation of some unfinished diplomatic business. The perennial threat of a crisis over Japanese fishing rights in Soviet waters was put off by the conclusion of an agreement to prolong the existing fisheries convention for another year. The Panay and Ladybird incidents, the most serious in which Japan had become involved with Western powers since the beginning of hostilities, were more or less satisfactorily settled.

* * *

Yet there is little confidence here that points of difference with Great Britain, the Soviet Union and America have been finally disposed of. Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, the new Home Minister, bluntly stated in an article published in the New Year issue of Chuo Koron, a leading Japanese magazine, that "Great Britain and the Soviet Union are the powers which are most likely to clash with Japan in China." The outspoken Admiral in the same article frankly stated what many commentators have suspected, that the anti-Communist pact is aimed against England as well as against the Soviet Union.

Plenty of internationally inflammable material is still lying about loose in China. Repeated bomb attacks by Chinese against Japanese troops in Shanghai always carry with them the danger of inciting the Japanese military authorities to take some kind of strong action in the International Settlement of Shanghai, a city where there are American and British defense forces. There can be no absolute guaranty that foreign lives will not be lost during Japanese air raids or attacks on such large towns as Hankow, Canton, and Tsingtao.

As for the Soviet Union, the advance Japanese calculation that there would be no active intervention on China's behalf has thus far been vindicated. But there is a profound distrust of ultimate Soviet intentions; and some of the best Japanese troops and material have been sent not to China but to Manchukuo, where they are held in readiness to meet any emergency that may arise along the Soviet frontier.

* * *

Japan launched its China adventure last summer on three assumptions, of which one has been definitely and another provisionally realized, while the third has been disappointed. These assumptions were that Japan could quickly smash China in the open field, that no foreign power would intervene on China's side, and that the Nanking Government, brought to a realization of the error of its ways, would "co-operate with," that is, submit to, Japan.

Japan's military victory has been sweeping; both the march from Shanghai to Nanking and the present drive southward along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway have proceeded with a speed that would have been impossible in the face of serious resistance. And as yet China has found no foreign ally. But the third assumption, that a submissive and acquiescent Nanking Government would come into being, has not worked out; and here is the key to the perplexity which is often perceptible in Japan's state councils, despite the constant reports of newly occupied towns and cities.

The very completeness of the Japanese military victory has perhaps spoiled the prospect of reaping its political fruits. The capture of Nanking has diminished rather than increased the likelihood of coming to an agreement with Chiang Kai-shek or with any regime that could plausibly claim to speak for China.

What is to be done now? Hold the coast and the North, waiting for China somehow to come to terms, or advance ever further into the interior, taking the risks of guerrilla warfare along extended lines of communication in the dubious hope of forcing a decision on a country that no longer has any particular single vital political or economic nerve center? Whichever decision is taken, there will be anxious times for Japan's statesmen and economists, concerned with shrinking exports and shipping receipts, an increasing drain on gold and foreign exchange reserves, and the ever-nearer specter of inflation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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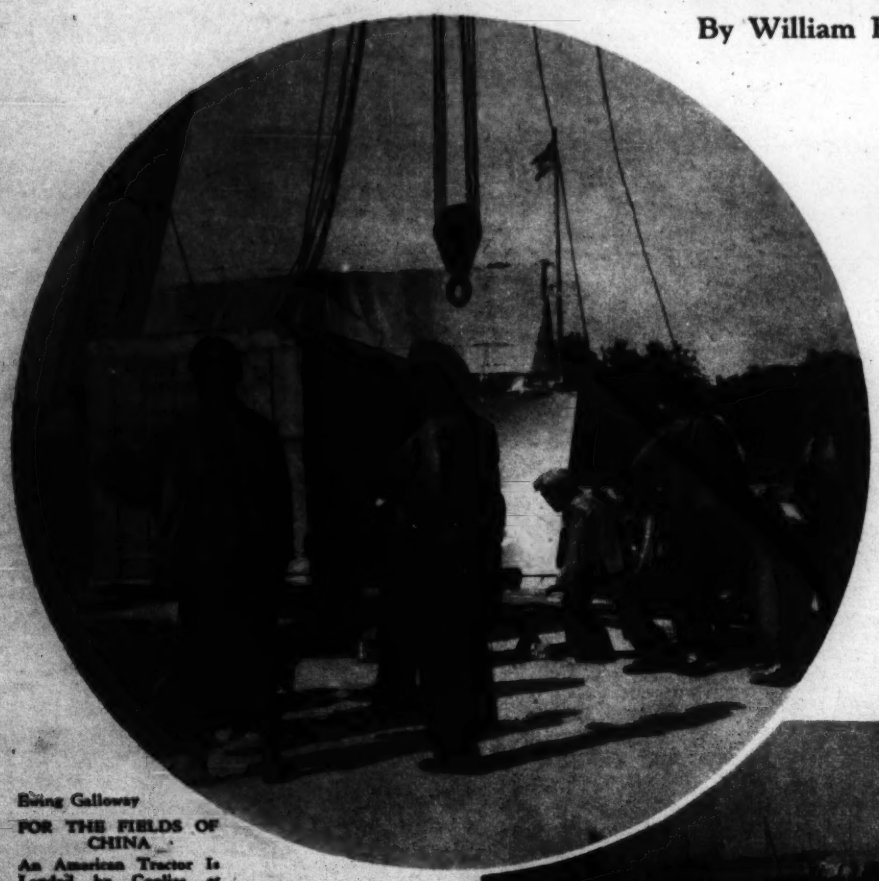
The Fox Tower, Peiping. A Color Print by Katherine Jowett

"Japan's Prospects in China." Page 2

Japan's Prospects in China

Will the Northern Part of the Country, Now Dominated by the Tokyo Government, Prove an Economic Asset or a Liability? There Is Something to Be Said on Both Sides

By William Henry Chamberlin



Ewing Galloway

FOR THE FIELDS OF CHINA

An American Tractor Is Landed by Coolies at Tientsin for Use on Some Farm of Northern China

TIENTSIN

FOR SEVERAL YEARS Japan has looked on North China as a sort of economic preserve, destined for development by Japanese capital and enterprise. Indeed, the Japanese press has been so full of stories about new railways, cotton plantations, iron and coal mines, and electric power schemes that one is rather surprised, on visiting North China, to find how little has actually been realized as yet.

The most recent Japanese move, in the economic field, has been in connection with the announced opening at Peiping on March 1 of a new Federal Reserve Bank of China, a financial organization which experts believe will control banking not alone in North China, but in the Shanghai area as well. A capital of $50,000,000 was half subscribed in $100 shares by the Provincial government and the other half by participating Chinese banks. The bank's notes will be legal tender throughout Northern China and in regions to the south. With a permanent reserve of at least 40 per cent in monetary metals and foreign currencies, and not more than 60 per cent in governmental securities, the notes will be so supported and controlled as to keep them on a par, in exchange, with the Japanese yen and the Manchukuoan yuan. A Japanese adviser is expected to sit as adviser to the board of directors of the new bank.

Most of the Japanese economic effort in North China, so far, has been in the hands of the Kochu Koshi (China Development Company), a branch of the South Manchuria Railway, the huge semi-governmental organization that has been the spearhead of Japan's economic conquest of Manchuria. The Kochu Koshi has built a cotton pressing mill, instituted a lighter service between Tientsin and the near-by port of Tangku, has taken in hand the exportation of industrial salt and is completing a new large electrical station at Tientsin, which, when completed, will supply power to Japanese textile mills and probably undercut the non-Japanese electric companies which now supply light to Tientsin. So far as large-scale economic development of North China is concerned, the surface has barely been scratched.

The Kochu Koshi is capitalized at only 10,000,000 yen (about three million dollars). Before any major enterprises can be started this capitalization must be greatly increased; or other companies must be given a hand in the development. The estimated cost of building the railway between Shihchiachung and Tientsin which would tap Shansi's riches in coal is 60,000,000 yen. At least 25,000,000 yen would be required for initial expenditures in mining the Lungyen iron deposits.

Mr. S. Kamimura, representative of the giant Mitsui Company in Tientsin, and one of the best informed Japanese business men I met during my stay here, believes that a large holding company, including, besides the Kochu Koshi, important industrial and commercial firms in Japan, would be the best instrument for developing North China. He is also convinced that foreign capital is needed for this work.

What are North China's economic resources and what are the prospects of their profitable development, now that the region has definitely passed, in fact if not in name, under Japanese political control?

1. Cotton. This has the advantage of requiring less capital investment than railways and mines. It is also important, from the standpoint of the self-contained national economy which the army desires, because almost 90 per cent of Japan's cotton now comes from the United States and British India. Cotton growing has increased in Hopei, the most populous of the North China provinces, and last year's crop was estimated at 2,500,000 piculs (a picul is about 133 pounds). Japan's normal consumption of cotton is about 15,000,000 piculs.

However, only a part of the Hopei cotton can be exported to Japan, since the mills of Tientsin and Tsingtao require a supply of this raw material; and it is likely that the North China textile industry will increase. There is also the difficulty that the North China cotton is coarse and short stapled. It could be improved by a proper mixture with American seeds; but the greater care required for the cultivation of cotton of superior quality will make it more difficult for the peasants to grow their subsistence food crops. It may be possible to make North China a specialized cotton-growing region, importing cereals from Manchukuo; but such a change would involve a wrench in the living habits of the population and would certainly require many years. It is doubtful whether Japan can count on supplying more than 20 or 30 per cent of its cotton needs from North China, even after the present grade of cotton is improved.

2. Coal and Iron. North China contains about half of China's coal reserves, the mountainous province of Shansi being especially rich in this mineral. The mines at present are worked on a primitive small-scale basis and transportation costs are almost prohibitively high. Much of the Shansi coal is high-grade anthracite; and the building of a railway from Tientsin to Shihchiachung, junction point on the Peking-Hankow Railway for Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi, would reduce costs and make it profitable, perhaps, for Japan to import its anthracite from Shansi, instead of, as at present, from French Indo-China.

The biggest lottery in North China's economy is perhaps the Chahar iron. The Lungyen iron mine was worked for a short time after the war; but the postwar slump in prices made it unprofitable and it has been standing idle. Some geologists believe that Chahar has enough iron to make it one of the leading Asiatic centers of heavy industries. Others are much more skeptical. Japan, which is almost entirely lacking in iron within its own frontiers, will certainly make every effort to test out the possibilities of the Chahar iron, much of which is located near the fields of a large coal-mining corporation, the British-Chinese Kailan Mining Administration.

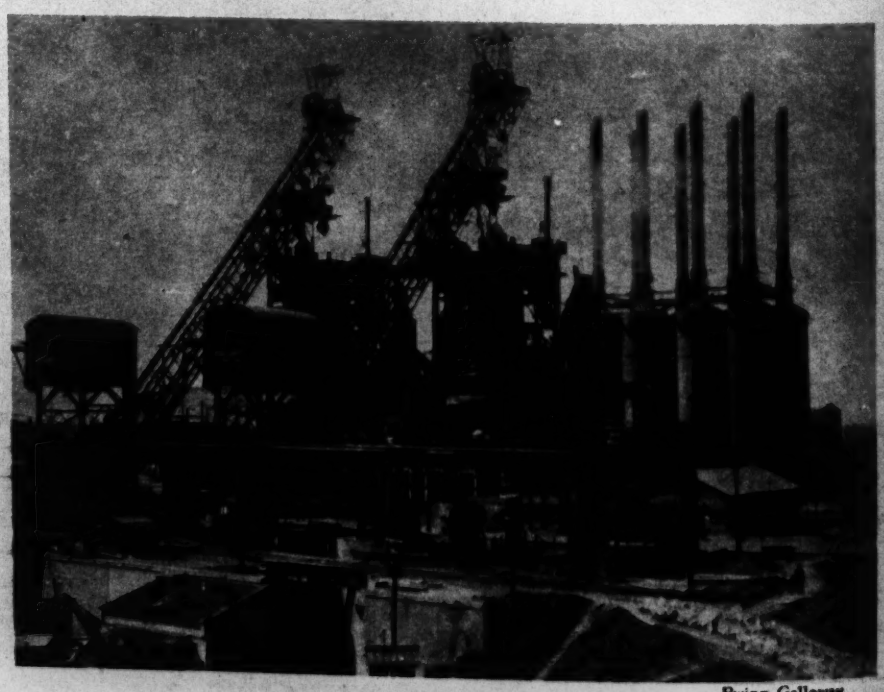
3. Railways. Despite the present preoccupation with military operations, one new railway is already under construction. This starts at Tungchow, a

(Continued on page 13)

COTTON LIGHTERS IN THE HARBOR OF TIENTSIN

Deane Dickinson From Ewing Galloway

China Is One of the World's Largest Importers of Cotton, and the Japanese Are Encouraging Its Growth in Northern China for Use Both in China Itself and in Japan



Ewing Galloway

AN EXAMPLE OF JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Anshan Iron Works at Anshan, in Manchukuo, Has Been Successful, and the Large Deposits of Coal and Iron in North China Suggest Great Opportunities for Development of Those Resources

The Fox Tower

On the southeast wall of the Tartar City of Peking, stands the "Fox Tower," a color print of which, by Katherine Jowett, appears on page one.

It is an outer gate opening onto the road to Feng Tai, and at present is the headquarters of the Japanese Army in China. From time immemorial when danger threatened the City, ponderous iron-studded gates were swung to and closed and barred with an immensely heavy tree-trunk. This is probably still being done today, reinforced with the more modern addition of sandbags.

In olden days the garrison troops used the windows, shown in our print, as loopholes, from which with their bows and arrows they defended the City.

In the time of the Dynasty each embrasure was fitted with a wooden shutter painted to represent a fierce-looking cannon—in the hope, one supposes, that the invading enemy might be deceived into mistaking them for real cannon! These shutters have since been removed, and the vast guardhouse, empty and echoing, is now inhabited by nothing more menacing than hundreds of bats.

Conversation With a Legend

Michel Fokine, Master of the Russian Ballet and Reformer of Dance Technique, Chats in a Hotel Lobby of Nijinsky and Isadora Duncan, and Other Great Names of Choregraphy

By Margaret Lloyd

IT IS VERY DELIGHTFUL when a legend becomes a person and speaks of other legends as if they were persons, too. It would be even more so if their spoken words could be preserved like seckel pears or watermelon rinds, so that the aromatic flavor of an accent which falls always on the wrong American syllable (but the Russian right one), of thoughts halting visibly for verbal expression in a strange tongue, could be imparted along with the ideas behind them.

The Fokine I had read about in snatches—the Fokine of the Five Points, the innovator, the Fokine who was said to have been strongly influenced by Isadora, the Fokine who had associated with Diaghilev and danced with Pavlova—talked with me quite simply of these things and cast new light upon them, as he told me about the course of his career, which had just resurged with splendor in the De Basil Ballet Russe production of his new ballet, "Le Coq d'Or."

Fokine and Fokina. How grand those names had looked on the billboard years ago. I had saved my pennies. I had counted the days. But when the time for their appearance in Boston came, a snowstorm intervened. I never saw them dance.

But now, Fokine sat beside me in the lounge of his hotel, and all the long experience of Russian ballet was in his face. How much could I learn of that experience—in broken English? I had glimpsed Madame Fokina at the ballet the night before—beautiful, sumptuous, remote. I had hoped to meet her on this occasion. But she did not join us.

Fokine himself was like a portrait come to life. The light and shade of thinking back played across his finely modelled features, animating his black eyes, turning up little curves of amusement or indenting small angles of reflection at the corners of his mouth.

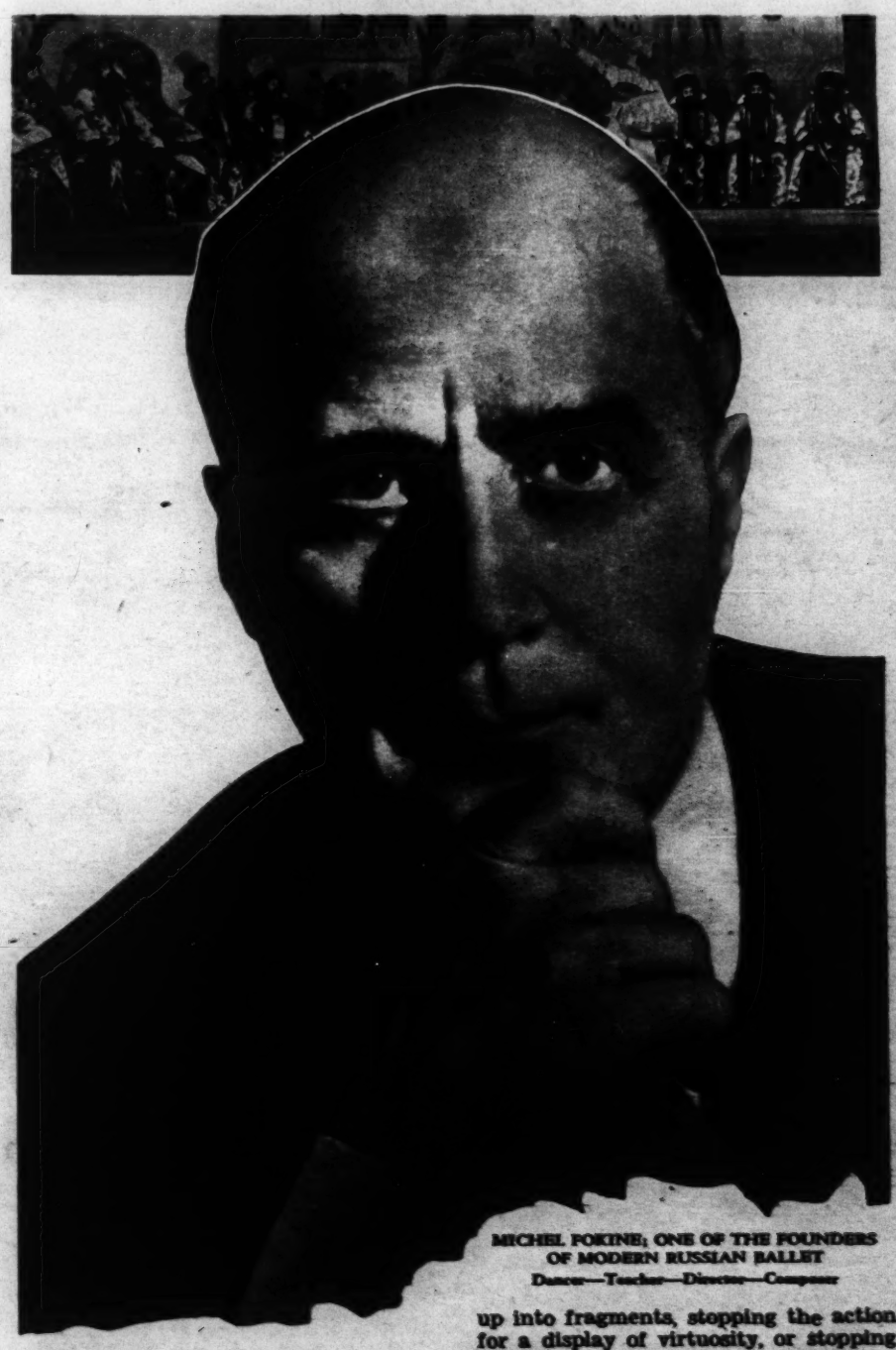
* * *

First I asked about Isadora Duncan—if it really was she who had changed his ideas of ballet technique—for this is what I had heard.

It was not so. Fokine was a born innovator. He was the kind of boy who set all his teachers by their ears, asking them why and what for. He could not blindly accept directions without finding out for himself why it must be so. And he was not sure it must be so. What was the reason for all the rules laid down by somebody long ago and adhered to so strictly by those that followed?

When he finished his training at the old Imperial School in St. Petersburg, he was not certain that ballet was satisfying enough to give his life to it, to make it his career.

The prescription of over two hundred years' standing had become stale and banal. It was stupid, he thought, to mime the story and then stop short for a variation of technical display. It was actually comic in its jerkiness from mime to dancing and back to mimetic gesture again. It was downright dull to repeat the same technical formulas over and over again, without a hairsbreadth of difference in the repetitions.



MICHEL FOKINE; ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF MODERN RUSSIAN BALLET
Dancer—Teacher—Director—Composer

This dualism in ballet, like two separate languages spoken simultaneously against each other, troubled the young Fokine so much that he wrote a letter about it to the directors of the Imperial School and all the great artists he was associated with. Mime, he said, among other things, should be in rhythm, and not blocked out separately and non-rhythmically, like the parlando passages which are an obtrusion in opera. The dance movement should be expressive and not confined to a soulless geometric pattern. The whole ballet should have unity, should flow and blend together instead of being cut up into fragments, stopping the action for a display of virtuosity, or stopping the dancing for narrative mime—or for bows.

The letter brought no response from his conservative directors. But he realized his ideas by composing and producing new ballets in charity performances. He had the use of the Imperial Theater, the sets and the costumes. The performances would be given for the benefit of a children's school, a home for girls, and so on. He created not only a new ballet form, but the foundation of new charitable institutions at the same time.

Yes, he admired Duncan. But he could still admire and go his own way. To begin with, Duncan had no technique. It was natural dancing she did and always in one uniform style, while his ballets were and are based on complicated technique and always totally different in style. And although Duncan was inspired and made natural dancing as she did it, a form of art, there was nothing in it that could actually be taught or that had enough body to hold together when transferred through any other teacher.

Before he produced "Daphnis et Chloe," Fokine wrote an introduction to the libretto, explaining his ideas about the new form of ballet, including a new system of pantomime, improved musical selections, a choice of costumes more related to character than the ubiquitous tutu, and movement that should be more plastic, more expressive, than a series of technical feats.

Before he met Diaghilev in 1908, he had composed "the expressive dance of the soul—'The Dying Swan,'" he had turned from the formal acrobacy of tradition to the poetry of "Les Sylphides," he had composed ballets in Greek and Egyptian style, and altered the classic form. He had made ballets with Benois and Bakst before Diaghilev became a ballet impresario.

* * *

We spoke of Nijinsky. Was he a born choregrapher, I asked, or did he not rather have choregraphy thrust upon him? Wasn't he just a dancer of superior physical endowment but no very penetrating mentality?

Wrong again. So trustworthy is rumor and hearsay. There is an extra element, "something not only physical, not only mental," about a dancer. It is a sort of intuition, feeling, if you like, for movement. Nijinsky had that attribute. He understood the most difficult nuances of movement. Fokine never had another male dancer (as pupil and performer of his compositions) who could discern so exactly the meaning of what he was showing him, who could perform so precisely the finest shadings of technique.

"But one may be very good dancer and never make maitre de ballett," he said. "Although one cannot be good ballett master without first being good dancer."

I asked Fokine if he would still go on creating ballets when he officially joins the De Basil Ballet Russe in February, if he still saw possibilities of change and development in ballet technique.

"Every ballett I create is different from the last. My lessons vary. They are not every day the same. There are always new things to do. You know in the classical training, you do every day the same things over and over, first at bar, then floor practice. It is not so with me."

Fokine is writing an autobiography—of his ideas as well as of his life. Much has been written about him. Much he has written in essays and articles, which have been translated into English. It is time Fokine told his own story, in full.

"But," he says, "when I write book, I cannot compose ballett—like 'Coq d'Or.' When I compose new ballett, I cannot write book."

A SCENE FROM "LE COQ D'OR" (THE GOLDEN COCKEREL), FOKINE'S INTERPRETATION OF THE RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF OPERA Photo by Baron, London

This Dance Version of the Famous Opera, One of Fokine's Greatest Achievements, Has Been Widely Heralded. It Was Seen Most Recently in London, New York, and in Other Cities of North America, as Danced by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo

Hear the Prejudices Fall!

Students Who Carry Their Preconceived Ideas to Foreign Lands for Summer School Courses, or to Study Even Longer, Usually Return Home With Opinions Considerably Modified

By Robert W. Desmond

OUT TO GET FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE

A Group of Young French Students on Shipboard, Bound for the United States, There to Enter Various Colleges and Universities. Dr. Stephen Duggan (Above, Right) Is Director of the Institute of International Education, New York, Which Arranges Such Exchanges of Students, So Increasing Understanding Among Nations

R. I. Nesmith and Associates

ARE THEY ARRIVING? ARE THEY DEPARTING?

In Either Case, This Great Liner Probably Carries a Number of Students. They May Be Going to Some Foreign Land on Scholarships That Will Keep Them Abroad for a Year or Two, or They May Be Entering Short Summer Courses. It May Be, on the Other Hand, That They Are Returning After That Experience. Or, Again, They May Be Arriving to Undertake Some Such Study

NOBODY KNOWS HOW many study lamps have been shining, during these weeks, upon alluring literature describing courses of lectures at foreign universities and summer institutes. Probably thousands. College students and faculty members throughout the United States have been dreaming of Oxford's spires, the Sorbonne and the tree-shaded Boul Mich in Paris, old Heidelberg, the view of Mont Blanc from Geneva, and of far-off skies.

A thousand pencils must have traced, experimentally, the names of Grenoble, Vienna, London, and Fontainbleau; of Munich, Berlin, Cambridge, Salzburg, Perugia, and Mexico City, and all the other dear, delightful places where learning combines so pleasantly with fun and friendships—especially in the summertime.

These are the days of planning. And in a few weeks the ships will be carrying several hundreds of those who have planned. They will be outbound for Europe, particularly, to attend summer courses in foreign languages, in literature, history, art, music, and other subjects. Some will be going as exchange students, to spend a year or more abroad, and other ships will be bringing other exchange students into the United States, not only from Europe, but from Latin-American countries, the Far East, and other parts of the world.

* * *

In time, these earnest voyagers will return to their homes, their families, their native environment. What will they carry back? Will it have been worth while for them to go so far from home, or to spend the money required? Will they have learned anything important, either in formal courses, or from their experiences?

The answer is an emphatic "yes" to both questions, although the "yes" may have to be modified in individual cases because some persons carry so little to such an experience, that they may not be equipped to benefit from it. In general, however, summer lecture courses are interesting, the personal contacts and experiences are more than interesting; they are educational in the fullest sense. And exchange students, who stay for a year or more in a foreign environment, benefit proportionately more. But let the students tell of it!

The advantage rests, for one thing, in having to meet new and unfamiliar situations and make decisions, says one young woman, who went to Paris to do her third year college work at the Sorbonne. Having to conduct all her affairs in a foreign language and a foreign currency developed in her both self-dependence and self-restraint, she believes, and so helped her to "grow up" and acquire a maturity that otherwise might have been slower in developing.

This girl was impressed by the vast sources of information available to her in Paris, and the contact she seemed to have with centuries past through actually being in the places where history was made. Access to the finest operas and theaters, for the price of a motion picture show in the United States, also permitted her to enjoy great music and great literature, performed by famous artists; galleries, museums, and monuments were always at hand.

"To me it seems impossible that anyone could live in this atmosphere and not imbibe some of the culture and inspiration which are so vital a part of its existence," she said. "That culture cannot be quickly or easily forgotten. It becomes a part of the person who has shared in it, no matter for how brief a time.

"I believe," she added, "that I know a sure road to peace. If one fourth of the world's population would mingle with foreign nations enough to know them, to understand them, and to have close friends among them—there would be no more war. We could not willfully destroy things which had become so dear to us."

* * *

This accords with a view expressed by Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute for International Education, of New York. The Institute was established in 1919 and receives support from the Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation. It fosters understanding between countries through cultural relations between their peoples, particularly students and educators. In a recent annual report, Dr. Duggan suggested that "it would be a fortunate thing for our country and for civilization in general were either our military or naval attaché in foreign countries to be replaced by an educational attaché."

With undoubted sincerity, students who have had the opportunity to live abroad for a time attest to the affection and understanding which they come to feel for the people among whom they have been dwelling. Persons in the United States hear of "purges" and political violence in European countries, and form an opinion that life there must be unsafe and difficult. But persons in Europe hear of gangsters and kidnaping and crime and lynchings in the United States, and form similar opinions. Stories about censorships, rude customs inspectors, civic corruption, militarism, inefficiency, dirt, immorality, brusque manners, and other matters become current in one country about conditions in another, and they take root as prejudices.

* * *

Exchange students often start upon their adventures with some such personal misgivings, and not uncommonly with real alarm to friends and relatives. As a matter of fact, a student may actually be unfavorably impressed, at first. Things *are* different. His attention is distracted by matters of no intrinsic importance. Here you can't buy toothpaste on Sunday. There the laundry is slow in being returned, and has red threads in it. This food isn't to his liking. That shopkeeper shortchanged him. Those persons seemed aloof and unfriendly; some others couldn't understand his language. Here there is too much fuss about passports and identity cards. These people salute constantly, those people seem unconcerned about dirt in the streets. And so it goes. It is the sort of thing the tourist often reports on the basis of a quick trip, concluding that there is, after all, no place like home.

But those who stay long enough to know the people, to get some sort of working knowledge of the language, and to make some friends, return with a realization that that country and its people, like any country, has some faults, but that by and large the people are likable, and the country as good as most others, and maybe better. So prejudices cease to have any special importance.

A German girl, now in residence at a southern university in the United States, sees three advantages which a student gains through such an experience as she is having:

1. A more intelligent understanding of his own country because of the perspective gained through foreign residence.

2. A fuller development and discovery of his true self and character, gained through being forced to think a bit when faced by the problem of adjusting oneself to an environment so different from that at home.

3. An appreciation of the culture and hospitality of the country visited. This is hardest, because it requires, first, an understanding of the differences between the countries and then the ability to trace and analyze the conditions to which these differences are due.

A French exchange student now in America says that her friends in France could not understand why she should go to America to study, as they believed it "had little to offer in an intellectual or cultural way." Former exchange students encouraged her, however, and corrected the impression she says is common in France, that America is "a nation composed of New York City and the Statue of Liberty."

* * *

"They cannot realize," she adds, "that, as in France, there are small country towns and villages which, if different in appearance, are always the same as to the inner life of the inhabitants. The movies have created the impression that life is easier economically in the United States, and that living is on a much more luxurious level than in France. Thus it becomes difficult to believe that there are men in this wealthy United States working in fields and factories and facing the same economic problems as the French. Through the movies, also, we gain the impression that American youth has much greater license and liberty than French youths. But on coming in contact with Ameri-

(Continued on Page 14)

Half a Googol, Onward!

Or, Anyway, Some Fraction of a Googol of Sand Will Be Added to Coney Island, New York Beach Resort, Which Is to Be Enlarged and Improved in Character

By Evelyn Roe

Keystone

A MODERATELY BUSY DAY ON THE BEACH AT CONEY ISLAND

IF YOU'VE BEEN in the habit of indicating uncountable numbers by mentioning the grains of sand on the beach at Coney Island, don't do it any more. Because—and this will probably give the New York Park Commissioner, Robert Moses, a turn—the grains of sand on the beach at Coney Island are not uncountable at all.

Believe it or not, there is a man who is sure enough of his sand to be able to go into print about it. He is Dr. Edward Kasner of Columbia University, and he imparts his information about the number of grains of sand at Coney Island in a pamphlet titled "New Names in Mathematics," which is reprinted from "Scripta Mathematica." And it seems that you reckon such things as sand grains, or the number of raindrops that fall, say, on New York City in the course of 24 hours in Googols.

A googol, in case you're interested, is the largest number known and is expressed by the figure "1," followed by 100 zeros.

Having arrived at that slightly surprising point, Dr. Kasner proceeds to the comforting information that there is not one whole googol of sand in the whole of Coney Island. That there is, in fact, only one fifth of a googol. (Poor Coney Island.)

"The number of grains of sand in Coney Island," says Dr. Kasner, "is about 1 with 20 zeros. That is a large number of grains of sand, to be sure, but it is finite. Whereas the largest number I have seen, for instance in the field of finance, represented the amount of money in marks in circulation in Germany at the peak of inflation. It was 496,585,000,000,000,000. And even that is less than a googol."

* * *

So now you know. There isn't a googol on the whole of Coney Island! That would be a bitter surprise to a self-appointed historian of Coney Island, of the year 1883, who could not possibly have been pleased to know that the sands of what he so lavishly saluted as "'The' watering place of the world" could, vulgarly, be counted!

It becomes a matter of public—well, relatively public interest—to know that the sands of Coney Island can, or could, or have been counted, because the Department of Parks of the City of New York, in the person of its Commissioner, Mr. Robert Moses, has just announced that something is going to be done about Coney Island.

"There is no use bemoaning the end of the old Coney Island, fabled in song and story," Mr. Moses announced somewhat austerely. "The important thing is not to proceed in the mistaken belief that it can be revived. There must be a new, and very different, resort established in its place."

The 1883 historian grew lyrical when he thought of getting to Coney Island from the city. "Who has not sailed down the bay, 'mid scenes of hilarity and confusion?" It will still be possible to sail down the bay to get to Coney Island, and there probably will still be scenes of hilarity, but not, if Mr. Moses can help it, of confusion.

* * *

"The history of the beach at Coney Island," he points out, "is a sad commentary on the lack of foresight of the citizens of some of the communities now making up the City of New York. The lands, and lands under water, originally belonged to the old town of Gravesend, and they were sold off about the year 1878, and almost always on the basis of some deal with private interests—and always at a preposterously low price. After these immensely valuable and indispensable community assets had been virtually given away, transportation improved, summer colonies sprang up, and an all-year-round population followed. Later, the public had to buy back or condemn at fabulous expense a small and restricted part of what it should never have given away."

That is a fair enough statement, as supported by history.

The first occupants of what is now known as Coney Island were Lenapé Indians. Delaware Indians, in English.

There is a theory that, when the Dutch came to the area, it was they who gave it the name which has been elided into "Coney." Someone else thinks the name is a slovenly way of pronouncing the Lenapé word for Bear, which is Konoh. Why should bears be associated with the area? Well, it was early called Beereb Eylandt, which has something to do with Bears; and Bear, being Konoh to the Lenapés, it could easily have slipped into "Coney." On the other hand, some of the chroniclers insist that, when the Dutch took over from the aboriginals, the territory abounded in rabbits. Or Coneys.

However, two centuries ago, cedar posts were being cut, two miles out at sea from the present shore land. In 1780, Coney Island was called the Sands, or Commons, of Gravesend. In 1800, it was known as Sedgebank, or Broken Land. In 1803, it was customary to refer to it as The Once Plum Island Beach.

The Coney Island Causeway was built in 1824, connecting Gravesend and Coney Island. This was a shell road and continued to serve the village as a road through Gravesend Village to the present West 8th Street. Coney Island Creek was crossed by a toll bridge, and John Lefferts took the tolls until 1876, when Andrew R. Culver built a steam railroad along the shell road.

* * *

With the appearance of Culver on the scene, things began to hum. First, Culver built a railroad station, 150 feet long by 50 feet wide, "very spacious, and with an elegant fountain to it." The station was lit by 20—count 'em—electric lights.

The attractions at the resort ran to Bohemian glass blowers, and a Mrs. Vanderveer opened a bathing pavilion, which included a laundry, to put an end to the slipshod nonsense of having to rent bathing suits which were dripping wet, not having had time to be washed or dried.

A ballroom was the next magnificence. It was 223 feet long, and could accommodate 3000 dancers at a whirl. The ballroom was lit by a spectacular illuminative combination of 11 electric lights and 400 gas jets, and the dancers whirled to the enchanting music of a 20-piece band playing giddy waltzes.

* * *

About this time there appeared on the scene a man known popularly as Charlie Feltman. His effort was to bolster his investment by the presentation of valid attractions, which led to the engagement of "Wannamacher's 71st Regiment Band."

Part of that part of a googol which is Coney Island was pumped in to increase the width of the beach. There was some skullduggery in the business, for "instead of obtaining good white material, the contractor was allowed to deposit brown sand on the beach." Now, as Mr. Moses sets forth in his résumé of the plans to make a different, and better thing entirely, out of Coney Island, between Stillwell Avenue and Ocean Parkway, the boardwalk is so close to the ocean that practically no beach remains at high tide, and comparatively little at low tide.

It is proposed to acquire land ranging up to a depth of 400 feet frontage north of the boardwalk, to move the boardwalk back a maximum of 300 feet, to retain about 100 feet north of the boardwalk for games and protection, and to widen the beach with new fill. The new beach will amount to about 15 per cent of the total beach at Coney Island, and will afford accommodation for thousands, helping to relieve the present congestion.

* * *

New York already has many reasons to be grateful to Mr. Moses for his improvements in playgrounds for the millions in and about New York. Only a few weeks ago the Fairmount Park Art Association of Philadelphia honored his achievement in city planning and betterment with its annual medal of honor.

So Mr. Kasner may yet see Coney Island become one whole wonderful googol. Not on this first stage of the improvement, of course. Because 15 per cent added to the present beach will not be sufficent to make a googol. But give it time, friends, give it time! We may all see a googol yet, clamorous with people sunning themselves, pouring the sands through their fingers, counting, counting, counting. . . .

Monarchs in Exile

Before the World War There Were Only Two Royal Expatriates in Europe, but Kaiser Wilhelm Led a Procession of Many Rulers

By Kees Van Hoek

Underwood & Underwood

THE FORMER KING PRAJÁDHIPOK OF SIAM

MONARCHS IN EXILE were scarce before the World War. England had given shelter to the only two: Napoleon III and the Empress Eugenie, who, after the Franco-Prussian War, sought peace and forgetfulness in the Old-World seclusion of Chiselhurst, that lovely Kentish village; and Manoel of Portugal, who, with his mother, the Dowager Queen Amelie, escaped during a Lisbon revolution, to find seclusion at quiet Twickenham on the Thames.

The most spectacular of the world's monarchs, Kaiser Wilhelm II, opened the post-war galaxy of royal exiles. A few days before the November, 1918, armistice, he fled from Spa General Headquarters to the near-by neutral Netherlands.

Though he has now given up woodcutting, the former Kaiser still tends his rose gardens and goes for brisk walks with the children of his second wife, the German Princess Hermine.

The Duke of Windsor, since his abdication from the British throne in December, 1937, has moved about the map of Europe, stopping in Austria, Switzerland, Italy, France, and Germany.

Since the cancellation of the journey which the Duke and Duchess of Windsor had intended to make to the United States last autumn, they have been in France, but only recently have they shown certain signs of planning to remain there for an extended period. That was when they moved their baggage from a Paris hotel to the Chateau de la Maye, at Versailles, which they have leased until August.

What the former Edward VIII may do after August is, naturally, a matter of speculation. Whether he will renew his lease on the Versailles chateau, whether the time will seem proper to make his deferred American visit, or whether he will take other steps, probably nobody can say at this juncture.

From Vienna as headquarters, Alfonso, former King of Spain, travels through Europe with all the alertness of a business man along trails as haphazard as a tourist's.

His Queen, Victoria Eugenie, moved from the Park of Fontainebleau, near Paris, to Kensington Palace in London, where her mother, Princess Beatrice, lives.

Related to Alfonso is Zita, who, though only two years Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary, has for almost twenty years now been concentrating her energy and her extensive international family ramifications on a program of regaining either one of these crowns for her eldest son, Otto.

The Emperor Karl passed on in 1922 on the island of Madeira. He left the Empress with eight children, whom she brought up, first with Alfonso's help in the Spanish fishing village of Lequieto, then moving, when Spanish skies became overcast, to the Flemish castle of Steenockerzeel.

Otto passed the normal courses of

Wide World

ARCHDUKE OTTO, HEIR AND PRETENDER TO THE NON-EXISTENT AUSTRIAN THRONE OF THE HAPSBURGS

Louvain University with distinction. So far he has been offered only the freedom of numerous Austrian cities.

In Kassel, beautiful South German town, lives Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, once First Czar of Bulgaria. He had to cede his dream of making Bulgaria the central power of the Balkans to the Serbs—it was the stake which he had paid for siding with the central powers, linking their massive front from the North Sea to the Black Sea, during the World War.

Ostensibly he occupies himself with ornithology. But he follows closely the career of his son, Boris, who is making out of his kingship, through incessant hard work, a great heritage for tiny Prince Simeon, named after Trnovo, the ancient capital of what was once a Bulgarian Empire.

Afghanistan, least civilized of all the independent states of the world, could not stand King Amanullah's western importations and exiled him when he had hardly returned from an amazing European gala tour. The few literate brigand chiefs who seemed to have been left behind by oversight had grown uneasy. Now he and Queen Soyrayah look after their house property in Rome.

The greatest Moslem potentate in exile is no less a personage than the ex-Sultan of Turkey, who was Caliph of 250,000,000 Moslems.

Kemal Ataturk gave him £500 and six

Wide World

THE FORMER KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN

hours to leave Constantinople. The time was sufficient to book seats on the Orient Express to Montreux. There, an honorable Swiss hotel keeper was kept in suspense for some months about the bill of His Imperial Majesty, his sixteen children, not to mention his four wives and his elaborate suite. However, his son Jah married the daughter of the Nizam of Hyderabad and today Abdul Medjid thrives in peace and security in his villa near Nice, where he writes poetry and plays the violin.

Small and elegant, though getting squarish, ex-King Prajadhipok of Siam lives near Virginia Water, one of England's beauty spots.

Fresh in memory is the tragic figure

Wide World

THE FORMER KING EDWARD VIII OF GREAT BRITAIN

Acme Newspictures

THE FORMER KAISER WILHELM II OF GERMANY

© Henry Miller News Picture Service

(Top) GRAND DUKE CYRIL, SELF-PROCLAIMED CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIANS

celleries wag their tongues. She now lives in the Brussels suburb of Ixelles, a dignified Countess Montignoso, doing her own shopping every morning.

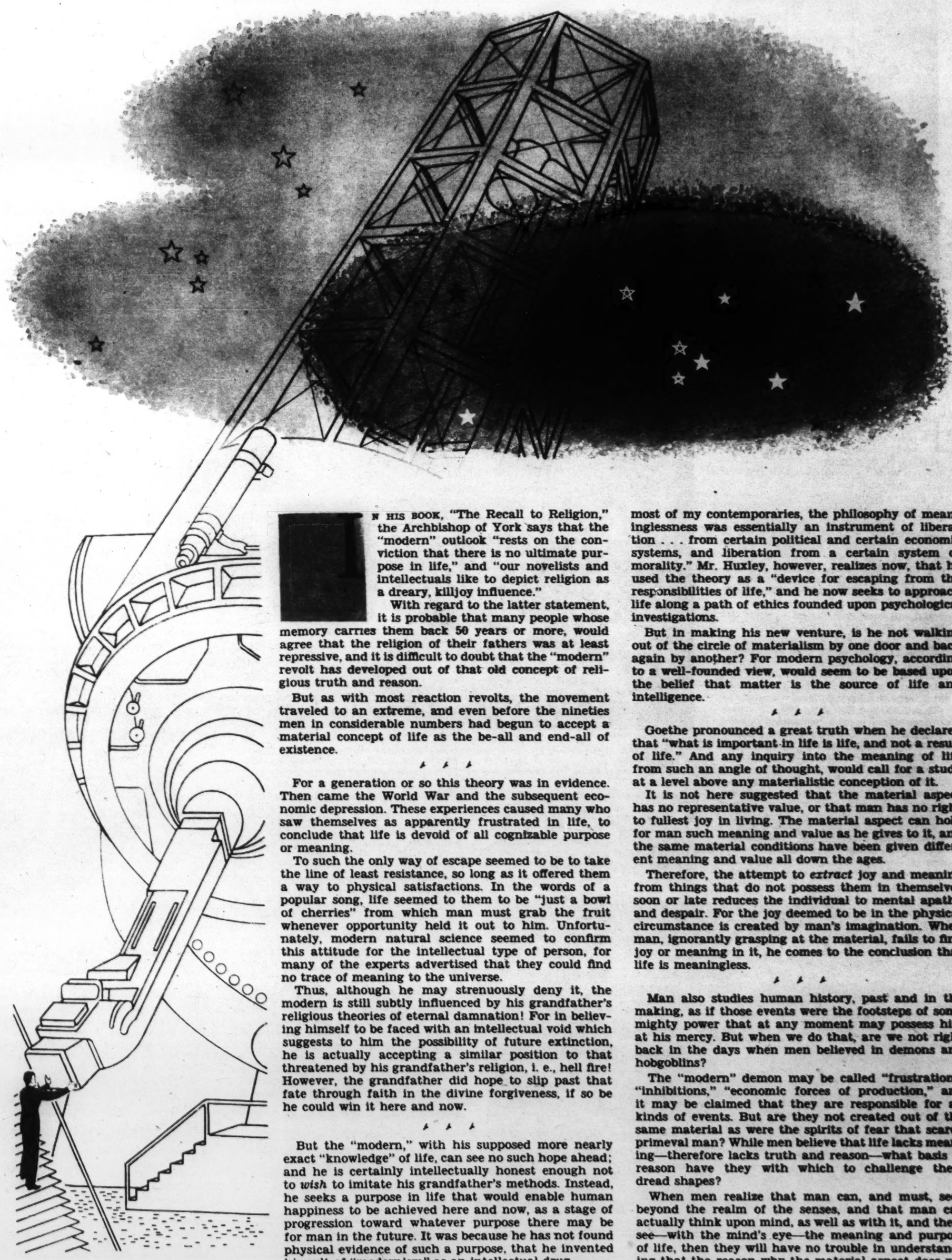
Among the exiles of the blood royal a whole class of pretenders has sprung up.

In St. Brice, near Dinard, lives Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, heir of the hopes of the Romanoffs. His son, Vladimir, is consequently dutifully styled "Czarevitch" by every true White Russian.

Both the rival families for the nonexistent throne of France live in Belgium. Wealthy Prince Napoleon, son of Princess Clementine of Belgium, grandson of King Leopold II, is the hope of a dwindling body of Bonapartistes. Then there are the Royalists, with the Duc de Guise as head of the Orleans family. His son, "Son Altesse Royal Monseigneur le Comte de Paris," runs his enterprise to regain the throne of France, as an up-to-date business, from the Manoir d'Anjou, a veritable beehive of activity.

THE SEARCH

By Walter Sandon



IN HIS BOOK, "The Recall to Religion," the Archbishop of York says that the "modern" outlook "rests on the conviction that there is no ultimate purpose in life," and "our novelists and intellectuals like to depict religion as a dreary, killjoy influence."

With regard to the latter statement, it is probable that many people whose memory carries them back 50 years or more, would agree that the religion of their fathers was at least repressive, and it is difficult to doubt that the "modern" revolt has developed out of that old concept of religious truth and reason.

But as with most reaction revolts, the movement traveled to an extreme, and even before the nineties men in considerable numbers had begun to accept a material concept of life as the be-all and end-all of existence.

* * *

For a generation or so this theory was in evidence. Then came the World War and the subsequent economic depression. These experiences caused many who saw themselves as apparently frustrated in life, to conclude that life is devoid of all cognizable purpose or meaning.

To such the only way of escape seemed to be to take the line of least resistance, so long as it offered them a way to physical satisfactions. In the words of a popular song, life seemed to them to be "just a bowl of cherries" from which man must grab the fruit whenever opportunity held it out to him. Unfortunately, modern natural science seemed to confirm this attitude for the intellectual type of person, for many of the experts advertised that they could find no trace of meaning to the universe.

Thus, although he may strenuously deny it, the modern is still subtly influenced by his grandfather's religious theories of eternal damnation! For in believing himself to be faced with an intellectual void which suggests to him the possibility of future extinction, he is actually accepting a similar position to that threatened by his grandfather's religion, i. e., hell fire! However, the grandfather did hope to slip past that fate through faith in the divine forgiveness, if so be he could win it here and now.

* * *

But the "modern," with his supposed more nearly exact "knowledge" of life, can see no such hope ahead; and he is certainly intellectually honest enough not to *wish* to imitate his grandfather's methods. Instead, he seeks a purpose in life that would enable human happiness to be achieved here and now, as a stage of progression toward whatever purpose there may be for man in the future. It was because he has not found physical evidence of such a purpose, that he invented his cult of "modernism" as an intellectual drug.

Mr. Aldous Huxley, in his new book, "Ends and Means," confesses that "for myself and, no doubt, for most of my contemporaries, the philosophy of meaninglessness was essentially an instrument of liberation . . . from certain political and certain economic systems, and liberation from a certain system of morality." Mr. Huxley, however, realizes now, that he used the theory as a "device for escaping from the responsibilities of life," and he now seeks to approach life along a path of ethics founded upon psychological investigations.

But in making his new venture, is he not walking out of the circle of materialism by one door and back again by another? For modern psychology, according to a well-founded view, would seem to be based upon the belief that matter is the source of life and intelligence.

* * *

Goethe pronounced a great truth when he declared that "what is important in life is life, and not a result of life." And any inquiry into the meaning of life from such an angle of thought, would call for a study at a level above any materialistic conception of it.

It is not here suggested that the material aspect has no representative value, or that man has no right to fullest joy in living. The material aspect can hold for man such meaning and value as he gives to it, and the same material conditions have been given different meaning and value all down the ages.

Therefore, the attempt to *extract* joy and meaning from things that do not possess them in themselves soon or late reduces the individual to mental apathy and despair. For the joy deemed to be in the physical circumstance is created by man's imagination. When man, ignorantly grasping at the material, fails to find joy or meaning in it, he comes to the conclusion that life is meaningless.

* * *

Man also studies human history, past and in the making, as if those events were the footsteps of some mighty power that at any moment may possess him at his mercy. But when we do that, are we not right back in the days when men believed in demons and hobgoblins?

The "modern" demon may be called "frustration," "inhibitions," "economic forces of production," and it may be claimed that they are responsible for all kinds of events. But are they not created out of the same material as were the spirits of fear that scared primeval man? While men believe that life lacks meaning—therefore lacks truth and reason—what basis of reason have they with which to challenge these dread shapes?

When men realize that man can, and must, seek beyond the realm of the senses, and that man can actually think upon mind, as well as with it, and there see—with the mind's eye—the meaning and purpose of life, then they will have no trouble in understanding that the reason why the material aspect does not yield up meaning is because there is no meaning inherent in it.

Venezuela Sees the Dawn

After a Generation of Repression and Harsh Despotism, the Tropical Republic Is I Under a More Liberal Regime Which Strives to Assure Social and Economic Bene

By Roland Hall Sharp

Ewing Galloway

ONE OF MANY MODERN CONCRETE ROADS THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS

This Is a Striking View of Pina de Mora, a Canyon on the 25-Mile Highway From La Guaira, the Chief Seaport, to Caracas, the Capital of Venezuela

FROM MEDIEVAL TORTURE CHAMBERS to political freedom in two years—such is the almost unbelievable story of Venezuela, the nation without a foreign debt, with only a small internal debt, and with enough in the treasury to clear all outstanding obligations at any time.

The story is unbelievable, because the man who laid this Caribbean nation of South America under 30 years of repression was the man who paid off its foreign debts. Paradox piles on paradox, for former President Juan Vicente Gómez earned the title of "The Well-Deserving" by some of his works, yet could not escape in his latter days the epithet: "Tyrant of the Andes."

A visitor today can hardly reconstruct in imagination the atmosphere of fear and despotism he is assured hung over this land so short a time ago. He can stand beside the gaunt walls and impotent bars, broken remnants of the demolished Rotunda, where tortures unspeakable seared a nation's conscience. Yet he cannot convince himself that the Venezuelans who pass the ruin in Caracas, and who move everywhere in the city without dread of being spied upon, once hurried past these walls or chose another street removed from the horrors all knew were enacted in the Rotunda.

* * *

Venezuelans are not interested in remembering those years. They are looking forward; forming political parties, organizing labor unions, building wholesome houses in place of hovels, installing ultra-modern equipment in their harbors, teaching sanitation, expanding rural education. They are beginning to develop industries, and eagerly awaiting further details of the Three-Year Plan of President López Contreras.

There are currents of opinion, some doubtful, some skeptical, some questioning, regarding the President's course. He is too far to the Left to please many conservatives, and not far enough Left to enable Communists to enjoy the general political liberty. The President is consciously following a Center, or middle-of-the-road, policy. Some observers find in his objectives a striking resemblance to those of President Roosevelt, with South American variations.

Yet on one point all thoughtful Venezuelans seem agreed: That López Contreras personally is a man as far removed as could be from the despotic tendencies of his former chief, Gómez. Minister in the Gómez regime, never rose to the stature of revolt against the inhumanities he must have known were being committed. He came to power as Provisional President by vote of the Gómez Cabinet after Gómez had passed on, Dec. 17, 1935. Later, he was elected Constitutional President by the Venezuelan Congress, also still unchanged from the Gómez era.

* * *

A possible explanation of his gradual overthrow of Gómez methods could be that he was biding his time, and wished to avoid plunging the country into the strife which must have accompanied any open revolt against Gómez. Some critics feel that the new President dislikes taking positive stands. Whatever the reasons, he has moved cautiously toward restoration of full political freedom, his published objective.

Everyone, including the Foreign Min-

AN HISTORIC SPOT: THE PLAZA BOLIVAR

Here Crowds Gathered About Two Years Ago to Demand an End of the Despotism Which Had Existed During the Gómez Regime, Just Concluded. From the Balconies Around This Caracas Square, Followers of Gómez Even Then Ordered Fusillades Fired to Keep the People Under Control

HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT

Gen. E. López Contreras Was Chosen Provisional President of the ceeding Gen. Juan Vicente Gómez, Dictator of the Country for a Few Weeks Earlier. In April, 1936, General Contreras Was Form tional President. He Has Modified and Altered Ma

A soldier by profession, López Contreras took off his uniform the day he became President, and has not put it back on. He is studious, almost academic, in appearance, with aqualine features. The questionings of some center around the fact that the new President, as War ister, talked to me as freely as though there were no such things as censorships or political spies in the world. At no time was I conscious of being under surveillance. In hotels in Caracas, on the streets, in buses and taxis, in clubs, in private homes, at the port of La Guaira, at the seaside resort of Macuto, and in the free conversation at airports to which South Americans come in droves, a writer can gather information at will.

The crowning proof of free speech—with the one exception that Communism is not tolerated publicly—came when a former political prisoner and exile told me of his own revolutionary activities as we sped in a Pan-American Clipper over the Venezuelan jungles. He spoke without restraint, although any number of men on the plane might have been spies, and most certainly would have been in former days, according to those who should know. He was not seeking to air his grievances; in fact, he had to be questioned closely to bring out the extent of his wrongs, now only too gladly left behind.

* * *

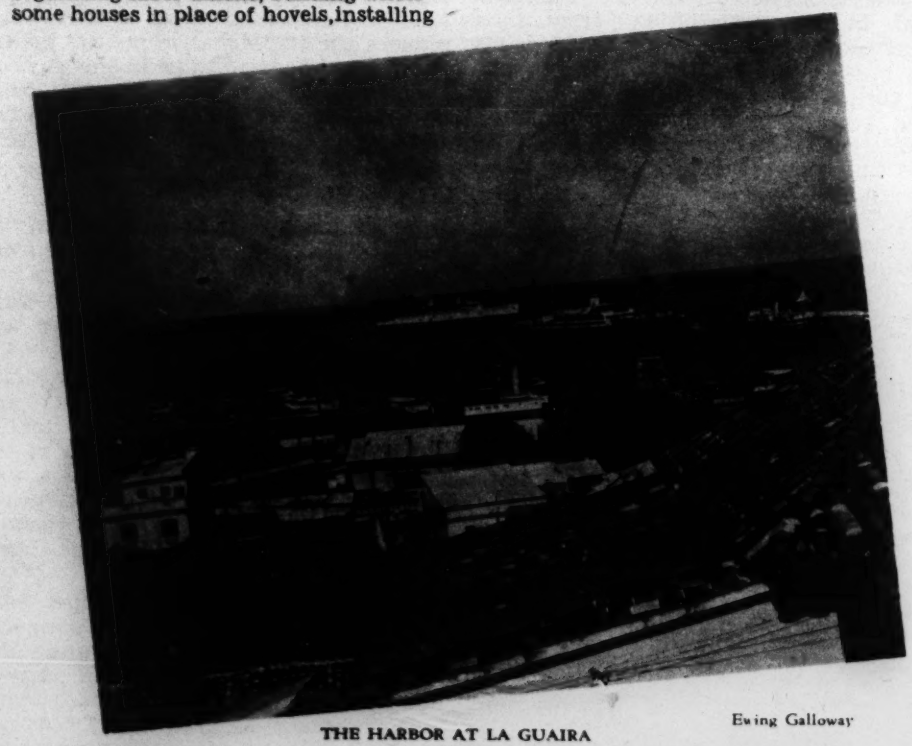
His offense had consisted in belonging to a revolutionary party which sought to develop political opposition to the Gómez regime. Spied upon and taken, he was thrown into the prison at Puerto Cabello, where he remained for five years and seven months, then was exiled.

"How did they treat you in prison?"

For the first time he showed aroused feeling. Reaching down, he lifted his trouser leg, pulled down his sock, and there was the evidence, in livid scars. Sixty-pound irons, day and night. Yet he felt he has less to complain about than some of the others. This writer would not care to repeat what he heard from many reliable sources about prison practices in this land of Venezuela only a little over two years ago. No crime was more deserving of punishment in the eyes of despotic officials, than the normal desire for political expression.

When the public reaction came, it was as fierce and deep as all the years of oppression could make it. While Gómez ruled, or even breathed, fear gripped those who otherwise would have sought to break his hold. Once his grasp had been removed, all the pent-up emotion and wrath of the populace burst around the ears of his henchmen. There were public demonstrations; shootings; riotings; lootings of the luxurious homes built by members of the Gómez clan. Citizens marched to the Presidential Palace at Miraflores, and received assurances from López Contreras of a new order. Th who still fired fr gathered organized he began already historic.

At his term was years, an himself t South Am to dictat sideration designed him elig while ret in office, the temp lower wh presidenc trol of th the silen regime du



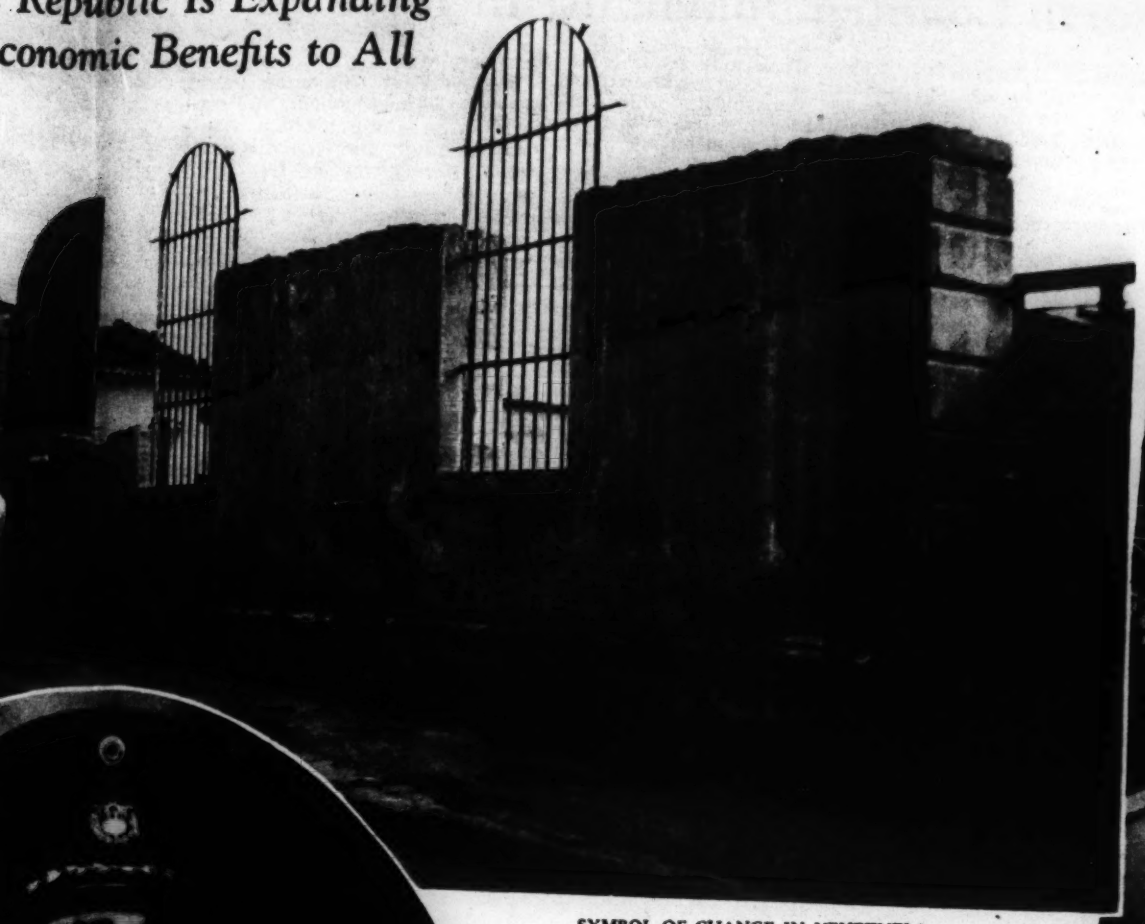
Ewing Galloway

THE HARBOR AT LA GUAIRA

Practically All Business Destined for Caracas, the Capital, With the Exception of Air-Borne Traffic, Passes Through This City, Which Has a Population of About 22,000. Caracas Is a City of More Than 140,000

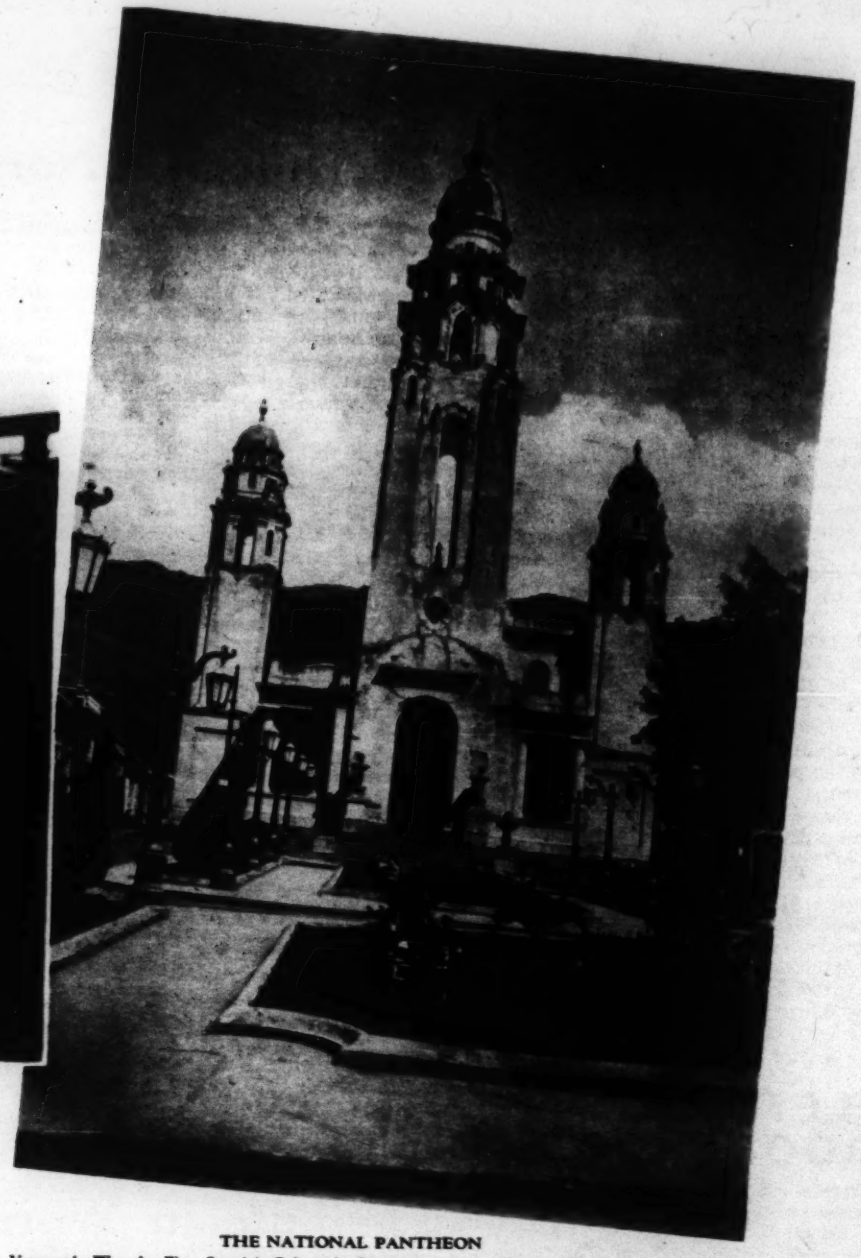
awn

Republic Is Expanding conomic Benefits to All



SYMBOL OF CHANGE IN VENEZUELA

This Is All That Remains of "La Rotunda," in Caracas, the "Bastille" of the South American Land, the "Tower" to Which Political Prisoners Were Sent Under the Gomez Rule, There to Be Tortured, Very Often, or Executed. The Building Was Razed by the Present Government as a Pledge of New Political Freedom



THE NATIONAL PANTHEON

Venezuela Was the First Spanish Colony in South America to Declare Its Independence of the Parent Country During the Disturbed Conditions Caused There by Napoleon. It Did So in 1811. Gen. Simon Bolivar, Known as "The Liberator," Who Was Born in Caracas in 1783, Was Chief Founder and First President of the Independent State Formed on the Northern End of the Great Continent. The Pantheon, in Caracas, Contains the Mausoleum of General Bolivar, Statues of Whom Adorn Most Latin-American Cities

Wide World

AD OF THE GOVERNMENT

n Provisional President of the Republic on Dec. 31, 1935, Suc- Dictator of the Country for 27 Years, Who Had Passed On 5, General Contreras Was Formally Elected to Serve as Constitu- Has Modified and Altered Many Gomez Policies

d scars. ght. Yet n about writer e heard t prison ela only ime was in the he nor- on. e, it was vears of Gómez gripped sought asp had emotion around re were otings; s homes ez clan. idential ved as- f a new

had about 30 years of power, altogether.

During those years many vast public works were accomplished. Venezuela's concrete roads, twisting around and over mountains, were built. Yet there are those who say those roads cost many human lives through forced labor. Harbor works and hotels, theaters and haciendas, received the dictator's largess as he profited from Venezuela's emergence as one of the three top oil-producing nations in the world. It was oil that enabled him to pay off the foreign debt, and to amass a fortune no one tries to estimate. The hotel at Macuto, where he spent the night, was built by him, and then sold to the nation. Its circular patio open to the sky; its spacious covered balconies; its view of surf pounding at the foot of the eastern fork of the Andes, bespeak the type of social grandeur fostered by the old regime.

It was an approach to the social problem which from way back had decreed the painting of the fronts of all houses, but had not begun to do as much as could be done to improve living conditions of the masses. Caracas is a charming city, but on its outskirts may be seen remnants of slum conditions as bad, but no worse, as those in cities of other nations. Possibly the emphasis upon social betterment for the masses, as sought by the new Government, is even more far-reaching than the movement toward a functioning democracy.

* * *

Already there are neat two-room houses in rural areas, built by the Government to replace unsanitary huts. By paying a modest rental, the farmers can own land and a house in 20 years. At Puerto Cabello, new houses are planned for all sections where unwholesome living conditions have prevailed.

The Labor Law of July 15, 1936, reads like a charter of workers' rights. Child labor; working conditions for women; labor contracts for all workers; the eight-hour day and 48-hour week; strict regulation of working conditions; concilliation and arbitration of labor disputes; minimum wages; profit-sharing of workers; obligatory social insurance; full rights of labor to organize and to have quarters supplied by large employers—these are included under subjects headed up under a National Labor Office. The Government regulates and intercedes when need arises, but does not go the length of assuming dictatorial powers. Employers and labor are encouraged to work out their mutual problems democratically.

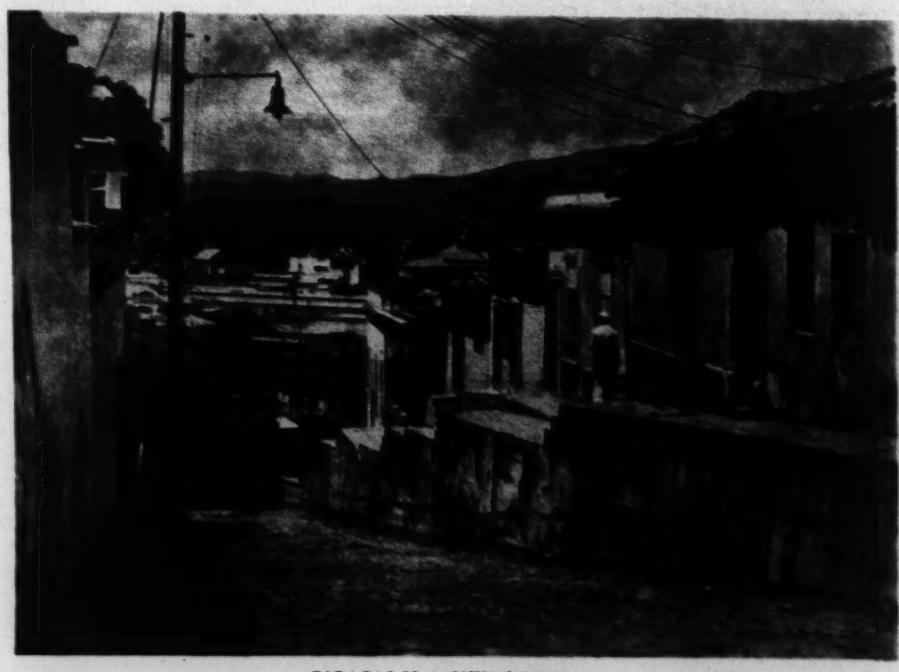
As in the case of many similar laws in other countries, the test comes in how they are applied. So far, labor has organized, but the regulations of profit-sharing and many other details remain to be specified.

Education under Dr. Rafael Ernesto López is being made an instrument of rural improvement. Ten trucks with trailers carry staffs of teachers and hygienists into backward areas. The natives are taught to build sanitary accommodations. Motion pictures are used in this educational work.

Running through the statement of President López Contreras' plans is a constant awareness of the social problem. Alcoholism is specifically opposed.

At this writing, a hopeful beginning has been made. The modern docks and warehouses at Puerto Cabello are tangible evidence that the new order intends to do more than build paper air castles. Yet to read through the preliminary statement of the Three-Year Plan is to marvel at its scope. Some Venezuelans wonder how it all can be done in three years. Like the New Deal up north, it is a spending plan, but the President disavows any intent of resorting to the "dangerous expedient of foreign loans."

Self-respecting and independent, Venezuela has her head up and is going forward. The sudden coming of freedom in so many directions at once is said to be causing some excesses, especially in demands of labor. But the Rotunda is demolished; the irons gathered from before Gómez' time and not neglected by him at Puerto Cabello have been thrown into the sea; and the nation is determined that it has seen its last despotism. Venezuela's social and political future is as exhilarating as dawn on the mountain-rimmed heights at Caracas.



CARACAS IS A CITY OF HILLS Philip D. Gendreau

On Some of the Streets in the Upper Part of the Town the Sidewalks Are Ten Feet and More Above the Level of the Roads, Due to the Extreme Slope of the Hills. A City of Beautiful Parks and Buildings, It Is Situated 2,500 Feet Above Sea Level, 25 Miles by Highway From the Seaport of La Guaira, 23 Miles by Railroad, and 7 Miles by Airline

Among the New Books

James Anon—Self-Portrait of a North Country Journalist in Fleet Street

The Greenwood Hat, by J. M. Barrie. London: Peter Davies. 8s. 6d. New York: Scribner. $2.50.

THE HAT of this title is no genealogical relation of "the greenwood tree." It is a definitely urban piece, a topper, in fact, which did once go to the country, with Barrie under it, to see George Meredith, but was otherwise kept in store to impress Greenwood, the Fleet Street editor. Now it serves as a headpiece to a selection of the sketches which impressed Greenwood rather more; indeed, the topper seems to have been wasted on him.

The sketches wear thin, of course. Random journalism belongs to its moment. Not only that; the feckless days are gone when young journalists could spread themselves over a column or two, in personal whimsicality. The young Barrie of today who came down from the north to London with the idea of collecting two guineas a time for his random fancies about rooks, biography, clubs, plays, and children, would have an even thinner time than his predecessor. Nothing indicates more pathetically the whittling away of our once purely literary culture than the horror with which the contemporary editor regards the personal essay. Barrie was fortunate. More outstanding than the sketches themselves are the notes which he has added to each one. He draws back the veil of each fancy and shows James Anon as he really was at the time. He is the quiet, scared little man in the railway carriage, the hungry and breathless journalist following the postman to see if he will drop a blesséd batch of proofs or agonizing rejections into the box. He is the shy man who makes no impression on the ladies. "Absolutely harmless," a party of beauties once signalled in deaf and dumb signs when they got into a compartment in which he was traveling; how he desired after that to be "harmful to women"! Barrie made an art of the humors of self-disparagement. He is in his best form when he discusses whether he impresses, whether he or the fictitious Gilroy is a genius. A "G" he calls it; he knew all the ironic effect of tentativeness.

The new material is mainly anecdotal and literary "shop," and this, again, was his line. A note in the essay "revealing" the fact that Lady Bacon wrote Shakespeare says, for example, that when applying for the job of leader writer and being asked for a sample of his work, Barrie sent a treatise on King Lear and got the job. Meredith's nurse is heard to observe that all this about Meredith knowing a lot about women is nonsense. She is right. The prestige of Meredith's women must seem to us now fantastic. But I like the Henry James story best. Barrie affects to be writing about Henry James's smile.

I remember once meeting him in the street and asking him how he liked a lecture we had both lately attended. I did not specially want to know nor he to tell, and as he sought for the right words it began to rain and by and by it was raining heavily. In this predicament he signed to a passing growler and we got in and it remained there stationary until he reached the trimphant conclusion, which was that no one could have delivered a lecture with less offense. They were certainly absolutely the right words, but the smile's enjoyment while he searched for them was what I was watching. It brought one down like Leatherstocking's Killdeer.

"By and by" is the implementing clause of that story, and Barrie always got his best effect by awakening the eye for the almost imperceptible twists. It was very Scottish. He loved—you can see it in the early sketches—to get preposterous effects with the minimum hint. Others in his time were at the same game: Henry James with majestic solemnity, Max Beerbohm with a spaciousness and an urbanity which Barrie, with his free-lance jauntiness, never attained. He never entered the profound regions of the Greater Malice, but remained, one feels, as one puts this collection down, an imp on its outskirts and with a tear in one eye.

V. S. PRITCHETT

MARTHA GRAHAM

Tribute in Words and Pictures

Martha Graham, designed by Merle Armitage and printed by Lynton R. Kistler, Los Angeles, Calif.

NO BOOK on Martha Graham can give as thrilling a performance as can the dancer herself. And Merle Armitage's synthetic tribute of words and pictures, laid at her feet as at the feet of a goddess, does not overcome the handicap.

For pictures, the line abstractions of movement patterns, by Carlos Dyer, and space diagrams by Arch Lauterer, that head the variously contributed chapters, are more apt to confuse the lay reader than to enlighten him. If the intention is to reach the lay reader at all. For the book, now in its second printing, was first issued as a subscription production addressed to dancers and dance students.

Many of the illustrations are dark and dispiriting, though a number of the action photographs do give some idea of the vibrancy of this dancer's art.

Probably the best verbal contributions are those by the artist in her "Affirmations," a collocation of statements made in interviews to the press and no doubt put into literary form by the humble journalists who served as mediators, and the quotations from John Martin's reviews of her concerts, reprinted from the New York Times.

Among other contributors are Merle Armitage, Lincoln Kirstein (a recent convert from balletomania); James Johnson Sweeney, artist; George Antheil, musician; Edith J. R. Isaacs, editor of Theater Arts Monthly, and Wallingford Riegger, composer of music for the modern dance.

Naturally, so highly individual an art as Miss Graham's evokes individual responses and the chief interest in the analytical articles that make up this symposium lies in the variety of impressions her dancing has wrought in them. On one thread of unity the compilation hangs—and that is the artist's unquestioned greatness.

There is a brief biography of the dancer and listings of her repertoire, concert itineraries and acknowledgments.

MARGARET LLOYD

British Agent's Youth

My Scottish Youth (in America, "A Son of Scotland"), by R. H. Bruce Lockhart. London and New York: Putnam. 10s. 6d. net; $3.

IN THIS BOOK Mr. Lockhart, whose subsequent adventures in Russia and Malaya are known to the reading public, tells the story of his boyhood up to the moment when, as a youth of 17, he began his travels by sailing from Leith to Hamburg. It is a pleasant and readable, if not very exciting, account of school and family life in Scotland at the end of last century and the beginning of this.

Mr. Lockhart's father was a schoolmaster, and it was in the private schools run by him at Beith, and Broughty Ferry, that the author received his early education. Afterward he went to Fettes, and the description of his life there is the best thing in the book. He is at pains to avoid the sentimentality that so easily besets those who look back on their school days after a lapse of years; and whether he is relating his adventures, or giving us swift sketches of individual masters and boys, one feels that he is an impartial historian, as well as an entertaining narrator.

Of the numerous characters in the book, those of his mother's family, the Macgregors, are the most picturesque: they appear to have had a full measure of the roving disposition, the courage, the shrewdness, the openhandedness, and the magnificent physique that have always characterized the unfortunate Clan Alpine—those "Children of the Mist" who claim a royal descent, and whose outlawry is one of the great tragic stories of Highland history. Over them ruled his grandmother, a matriarch whose sway was no less autocratic, though considerably more benevolent, than that of the famous Rob Roy Macgregor himself: she was a woman of immense courage, and wide experience, who in generosity lived fully up to the clan motto, "E'en do and spare not"—imperious, discriminating in her affections, and inalienably loyal, she dominates all the rest in Mr. Lockhart's gallery of portraits.

Three enthusiasms of the author emerge here, "rugger," fishing, and, last but not least, Scotland in general, and the Strathspey district in particular. "For me home begins where the water flows north" is a phrase that he once made famous in a broadcast, and he suffers even more than is usual from the nostalgia of the exiled Celt. The feeling comes out on every page, and the lines by Neil Munro that he has quoted can be no great exaggeration of his own instinct:

A hunter's fare is all I would be craving,
A shepherd's plaiding and a beggar's pay,
If I might earn them where the heather, waving,
Gave grandeur to the day.

E. F.-B.

A Manual of Acoustics

Music and Sound, by S. Lloyd. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.50.

THIS IS a very valuable book on acoustics. Addressing a non-scientific reader, the author is naturally self-conscious in treating the mathematical side. The first chapter is entitled "Preliminaries, the Pure Scale, Easy Logarithms"—the qualification "easy" added with the obvious purpose to allay the apprehension that the word logarithm instills in an average musician. But it must be frankly stated that those that are easily frightened by logarithms will not be able to digest the contents of the book.

On the other hand, to a serious music student well up in his Helmholtz, Mr. Lloyd's manual will be very handy. In fact, the only objection to the present book is that the author follows Helmholtz's plan too faithfully. The importance he ascribes to combination tones in determining the quality of consonance is utterly unsupported by musical experience, and the desire to perpetuate Helmholtz's terminology on discords, as distinguished from dissonances, is unfortunate.

Not every writer on scientific matters possesses the intellectual and verbal felicity of a Jeans, and it is not fair to expect the quality of artistic imagination in a book dealing with the cold facts of music. Suffice it to say that these facts are reported with the highest degree of accuracy and clarity of exposition. In these respects Mr. Lloyd's book serves its purpose excellently.

Then, there is a satisfying completeness. We learn about the ratios of intervals, then the history of "temperament" and various systems of tuning the scale. Further, the chapter on the "quality" of tone explains what it is that makes the same note sound different on different instruments. There is a clear account of the mechanics of vibration as it occurs in the wind and string instruments.

N. S.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Tombs, Travel and Trouble, by Lawrence Griswold (Hillman-Curl, $3). The story of travels in South and Central America, the Philippines and Komodo, where adventures with snakes, headhunters and dragons are related in vigorous, "untamed" manner.

Vermeer, by Philip L. Hale (Hale, Cushman and Flint). A revision by Frederick W. Coburn and Ralph T. Hale of a painter's appreciation of a master.

Gone to Texas, by John W. Thomason Jr. (Scribner. $2.75). Adventure romance in Texas during reconstruction days. Illustrations by the author.

Twenty-five Flower Prints (Condé Nast). Reproductions in color of plant and blossom portraits made by Audubon and other masters in this field.

These Amazing Electrons, by Raymond F. Yates (Macmillan, $3.75). The story of the electron from its discovery to its use in the ramified subdivisions of the electronic industry.

Paintings in the Royal Collection, by Roy Bishop. (Lippincott, $5). A new study of the art treasures in Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Hampton Court, Balmoral and Hollyroodhouse.

Six Centuries of Fine Prints (Covici-Friede, $5). In addition to an authoritative text there are 488 reproductions.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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"Sound and Clean and True"

John, by Irene Baird. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.

IRENE BAIRD'S novel, "John," is the kind of book that, once read, kindles a fervent desire to spread the news of its excellence. Not all deserving books do that. Some, more intricate and difficult of execution, probably more nearly great, we read and admire, and say to ourselves, "This is admirable though it has its faults." But Mrs. Baird's novel we can be single-minded about; perhaps because it is so simple and all of one piece. In purpose and in workmanship, in creation of the one central character, John Dorey, and in its serene and courageous spirit it all hangs together, so that readers find it easy to talk about. In that respect, and in some others, it is a "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," sort of book.

Mrs. Baird's chief accomplishment in the book is the life-size portrait of John Dorey, but on the background of that picture she has spent much loving care. Her scene is a coast village of British Columbia, a region not yet staled to novel readers. Rock-strewn beach, little lapping waves, wind racing over one's head, air ringing with whistling birds, smell of sweetbriar and broom, Barberry Light flashing beyond the point, and sea and mountain making a vast circle of peace roundabout — these she paints in with economy and devotion.

Here John Dorey chose to live, having refused the partnership his half-brothers in England had offered him, taking himself back to British Columbia after the war and settling down on his ten-acre farm, in the little one-storied, red-roofed house that fitted into the rise above the cliff's edge. He was 43 when he came back, 62 when the story ends. The years between were spent in tending his farm, repelling the onslaughts of real estate dealers, who saw in the place possibilities for another beach resort, in fishing, and in riding his white horse. He had a few friends, and was his own master.

There was a moment's romance when Danae flitted in and was almost at once sent back to her husband and son, a romance that had an afterglow 18 years later in the visit of Danae's eldest boy. These events, though well and lightly told, do not make the novel. That is made by a middle-aged man, spare, ruddy and weather - brown, white - haired and deliberate in his movements, but vigorous, capable of magnificent wrath, shrewd and independent, kind to animals, able to put young people at their ease, John Dorey, an obscure but integrated person.

A Useful Survey of French Indo-China

French Indo-China, by Virginia Thompson. New York: Macmillan. $5.

MISS THOMPSON'S book contains no romantic descriptions of tiger shooting, no adventurous journeys through tropical jungles, no glamorous Cambodian dancing girls posturing by moonlight in the courts of Angkor-Vat, no fanciful reconstruction of the vanished glories of the Hindu civilization which built the amazing city of Angkor, probably the most magnificent city in the world during the period between the tenth and the thirteenth centuries A. D.

* * *

Brief mention is made of the ancient history of the eastern portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, but the greater part of the book is devoted to a sober, realistic account of the development of the French colony of Cochin-China, of the gradual extension of French control over Tonkin, Annam, Cambodia, and Laos until they became four French Protectorates, and of the administrative process by which these five disparate countries have been fused into a political and economic unit.

French Indo-China has generally been regarded as a somnolent, exotic, romantic country which dreams its life away remote from world affairs. Under French influence it is beginning to emerge as a region of considerable economic and political importance which may force France to take a more active part in the turbulent events in the Far East.

* * *

The author refers to a vast literature of more than 3,000 books in French on Indo-China and gives a selected bibliography of more than 400 titles. Her work is a careful compilation based on wide and critical reading, a digest of books about French Indo-China rather than a forceful individual critique based on careful personal observation in the country itself. This does not detract from the practical value of the book as summarizing historical events and administrative and economic problems, but it leads at times to rather vague generalizations and to the use of easy catchwords in dealing with more intangible matters.

The book is welcome as the first book in English to give an adequate and accurate picture of the Realien of a country which, as the result of Japan's program of expansion, is beginning to assume a position of practical importance in Pacific affairs.

WALTER E. CLARK

Oxford University Press will publish on March 24 Vernon Bartlett's autobiography, under the title of "Intermission in Europe." The English edition (Chatto & Windus), called "This Is My Life," was reviewed in the Monitor on Dec. 1, 1937.

Lippincott is the American publisher of James Sutherland's "Defoe," the English edition of which (Methuen) was reviewed here on July 28, 1937.

The Earl of Ilchester's "Chronicles of Holland House," the English edition of which (John Murray) was reviewed Dec. 8, 1937, has been published in America by Dutton.

Ralph Straus Tells the Story of Lloyd's

Lloyd's: The Gentlemen at the Coffeehouse, by Ralph Straus. New York: Carrick & Evans, Inc. $3.75.

COFFEEHOUSES sprang up in London life after the Civil War—Mr. Straus gives us the date of the first one, 1652—and it is not difficult to understand their rapid growth and popularity. They provided social centers for the gregarious citizens of old London. Industrial groups gravitated to individual houses. The doctors and clergy went to Child's, Dryden and the other wits to Will's, the merchants to Garraway's, which is probably Pepys's often-mentioned coffeehouse, and the men with shipping interests to Lloyd's. Out of Lloyd's was to grow the great institution of England whose history is the subject of this book.

Characteristic of business in the older country and in an older time, Lloyd's evolved slowly and cautiously, lumbering its way from its modest, informal beginnings in a seventeenth-century coffeehouse to the great corporation it is today. Changes in policy and administration came only when practice cried for a necessary change. Expansion came from below, not above: it was a case of business pushing promotion, not promotion pushing business. Growth was slow and sure. Although the coffeehouse had, between 1712 and 1763, seven successive masters of various names, the name Lloyd's stuck, was never changed. And Lloyd's it is today.

For years the merchants and underwriters who insured a large part of England's and the world's commerce met in the coffeehouse. There they received the shipping news, and transacted their business. In 1769, the Society of Underwriters moved to Pope's Head Alley. Outgrowing these premises, they moved to rooms in the Royal Exchange in 1774. When that building was destroyed by fire in 1838, they repaired to temporary quarters in the South Sea House, moving back to the new Royal Exchange in 1844, where they remained until they moved into their present magnificent building in 1928.

In the course of the years the society weathered the storms of wars, pirates, dissention, competition, government interference and regulation, always moving toward measures of greater safety for shipping and greater security for insurer. Public-spirited, charitable, motivated by integrity, the company prospered.

All the world and his wife knows that today anything can be insured at Lloyd's. Yet this variety of insurance for which today Lloyd's is world-renowned is a comparatively late development. It is not until 1911 that the Act of Parliament was passed by which the society was allowed to carry on "the business of insurance of every discription."

Mr. Straus writes simply and non-technically. He devotes most of his book to the first 250 years of the society. The twentieth century, the years of greatest growth, he dismisses in a few pages. He writes as a friend and admirer of Lloyd's. A historian with different sympathies and point of view might well have a differently accented story to tell. Behind the smoke of the fierce criticism of Lloyd's, some of which of necessity gets into Mr. Straus's book, there may be some fire.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Making of Many Pictures . . .

Making Pictures With a Miniature Camera, by Jacob Deschin. New York: Whittlesey House. $3.

Miniature Photography, by Richard L. Simon. New York: Simon & Shuster. $1.75.

News Pictures, by Jack Price. New York: Round Table Press. $3.50.

Photographic Hints and Gadgets, by Frank R. Fraprie and Franklin I. Jordan. Boston: American Photographic Publishing Co. $3.50.

THANKS to miniature cameras, photography for amateurs has left the province of the hobby and has taken on the scope of a career. Mr. Deschin's book will be of great assistance to every amateur worker who is seeking a professional approach to picture-making. Various types of subjects are taken up separately and full indications provided for making exposures under differing lighting conditions. Similarly, the directions for processing are complete, and are followed by thorough instruction in printing and enlarging methods. Clearly drawn illustrations which bring out the essential point of every subject discussed increase the informative quality of the book and to complete it there are 47 reproductions of candid camera enlargements illustrating the scope of the miniature in the hands of persons of imagination and resource.

Mr. Simon's book would save its price in needlessly wasted film for every miniaturist who does not understand the advantage of working with a basic exposure of f6:3, at least until the instrument is mastered. Mr. Simon covers the whole field of the small camera. His book makes lively reading.

Jack Price's book is informative and vigorous, setting forth the equipment and strategy used by those who are expected to illustrate the news and no excuses accepted. One reads on in amazement at the resources of these cameramen and ceases to wonder that demands are being made that some sort of code should be set up to regulate their behavior by means of a definition of rights of privacy.

Messrs. Fraprie and Jordan have assembled an encyclopedia of information as to processes employable by amateur photographers.

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How is a "rainbow" produced?

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What water-creature carries a real "life" in its mouth?

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Salt to Fill the Shakers

SALT MAKING, one of Utah's oldest industries—as well as the world's—flourishes under simple, almost primitive, methods. Salt-saturated water from Great Salt Lake is pumped into diked ponds and allowed to evaporate into crystals.

Promontory Point is typical of several places around the lake where salt making can be carried on with practically no equipment. The wide, nearly flat, shore is of a dense sandy clay material, suitable as flooring for the evaporation basins. The railroad, 100 yards or so away, provides transportation. At some places the natural washing of the waves forms salt cakes which need only to be plowed up to become commercially useful.

Without processing, the salt crystals are shoveled into burlap bags and loaded into freight cars. Most of it is bought by stockmen for feeding to sheep and cattle. Two large factories at the southern end of Great Salt Lake turn out more than a dozen kinds of salt by processing, which is necessary for fine grain.

Flooding of the ponds begins with hot weather, usually in June, and continues until fall. As soon as the first water has evaporated, the basins, each of which covers several acres, are flooded again. This is repeated throughout the summer. Usually about four inches of salt are formed, but exceptionally hot years produce as much as six inches.

On the Southern Pacific's railroad cutoff, which touches Promontory Point on its route across the lake, salt deposits become a problem when they form large white "doughnuts" around the piling of the trestle work and have to be pried and pounded loose by workmen in motor launches.

This quality of the salt to crystallize upon everything it touches makes possible a popular form of diversion. Lampshades, miniature trains, and articles made of wood, cardboard or metal, are weighted and suspended in the lake for a week. When removed, they have a thick coating of white.

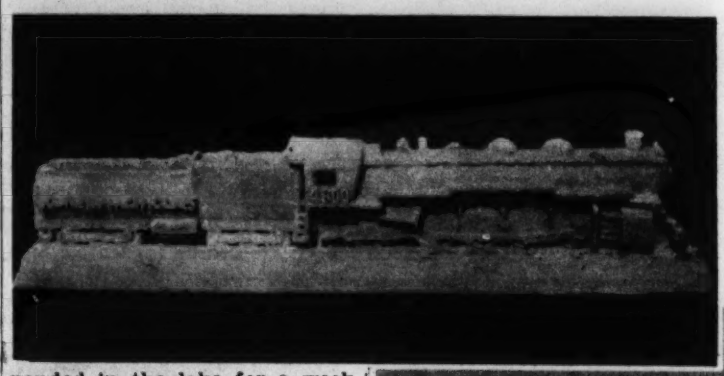
Great Salt Lake, which contains many kinds of salts and minerals, precipitates common table salt only during hot summer weather. In winter, the hard salt crystals dissolve, and a soft powdery kind of mineral is deposited instead. For this reason even the large salt companies use evaporating basins to obtain their supply, leaving untouched the publicized vast salt beds south and west of the lake, upon which Capt. George Eyston of England set a new auto speed record of 311 miles an hour last Nov. 19. By temperature control, the desired variety of salt may be obtained pure from the evaporation basins, while the salt bed deposits would have to be separated into useful and non-useful minerals.

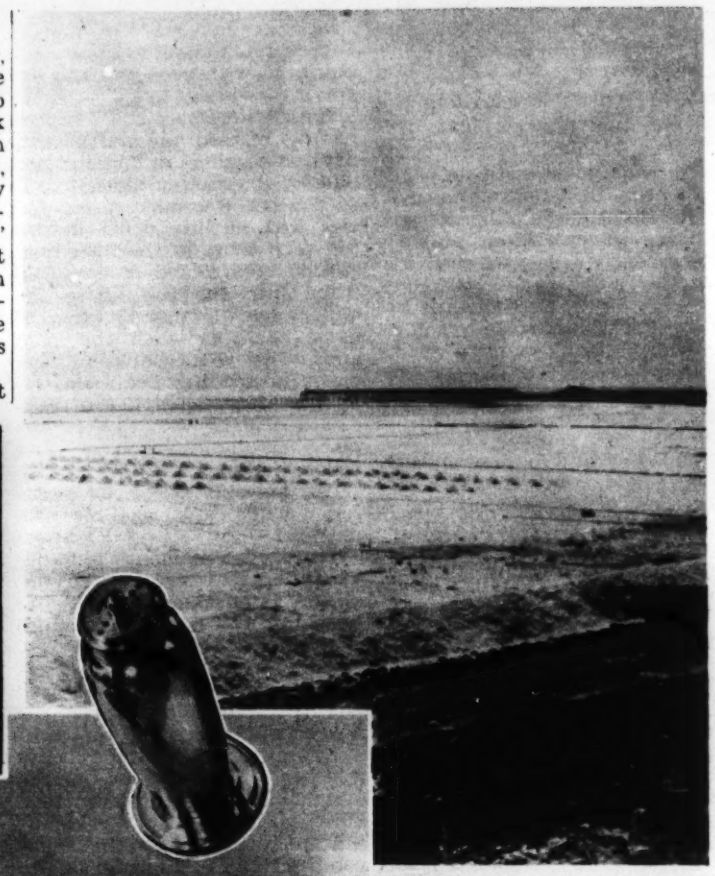
Salt making is the principal activity at Promontory Point now. Once a sizable town, it is today a compact community of about a dozen persons, including a railroad telegraph operator, launch crews who patrol the trestle, a railroad electrician who recharges batteries used in block signal towers, the keeper of an emergency airplane landing field, and the salt men. About the only visitors are occasional prospectors who, their supply of "grub" used up, drop down to the salt beds to earn a new stake with which to return to the mountains. The railway station, once the hub of the town's activity, is boarded up.

Authorities are divided about where the immense quantities of salt in and near Great Salt Lake came from. Some declare it is an accumulation of salts from prehistoric Lake Bonneville, the shore lines of which still are visible on near-by mountains more than 1000 feet above the lake's present level. The streams feeding the lake, which has no known outlet, gradually concentrated in it vast quantities of salt, according to this theory. Others assert that the salt comes from discharges of underground acid gasses, which are changed to salt on contact with the sodium content of rocks and water.

Great Salt Lake is about 70 miles long and 20 miles wide. Most of it is very shallow, its greatest depth being about 30 feet. It contains several islands, the largest, Antelope Island, being about 18 miles long. Its salt content usually ranges between 15 and 25 per cent. The lake's level drops a foot or more during summer from the winter and spring level. The only form of marine life found is a tiny brine shrimp. Large flocks of seagulls and pelicans nest and raise their young on Bird Island. The lake was explored by Capt. John C. Fremont in 1843. Fremont Island, where he first landed after floating into the lake from a river, was first an old Indian burial ground but is now used as pasture for sheep, which are carried over in launches. Several swimming resorts dot the lake's southern shores. Buoyancy of the water makes it impossible for the human body to sink. Sailboating is developing as a sport.

L. S.





SALT MAKING AT PROMONTORY POINT

Water From Great Salt Lake Is Pumped Into Basins on the Wide, Sandy Beaches and Evaporation Leaves the Salt Crystals Ready to Be Scooped Up and Loaded Into Freight Cars. For Table Use, However, the Salt Must Be Processed. Upper Right, Looking Lakeward Across the Salt Beds. Upper Left, the Miniature Locomotive Received Its Coat of Glistening White Crystals From a Week's Bath in the Briny Lake

Flowers in the City

Flowers play a big rôle in London's financial center, which is known as "the City." There one finds 50 or more companies, every one of which holds its court, dinners or banquets in the course of the year. All balls and banquets have lavish floral decorations.

The difficulty of the City florist, according to Mr. R. F. Felton who supplies the Lord Mayor of London, is not so much in supplying different flowers as in their arrangement. For instance, at the luncheon given to King Fuad of Egypt at the Mansion House during his recent visit to London, there were 300 roses in pots with eight standards of roses in the center of the tables. These were so arranged as to make one bed of roses just as in a garden. The work of arrangement had to be done the same day to ensure freshness.

* * *

After the ball or banquet, a great number of the flowers are sent to the City hospitals. Flowers from the smaller banquets are generally distributed among the guests.

At these City functions, women often wear corsages of flowers. Where Orders (civic, military, mayoral or diplomatic) are not called for, it is also the custom among men nowadays to wear boutonnieres for these functions. It is also a growing custom for men to wear boutonnieres in the daytime, a fashion set by the late King George V and the present Duke of Windsor when Prince of Wales. For daytime use, carnations, roses or violets are generally worn, and gardenias for the evening.

* * *

The custom of office bouquets has also extended to the larger City offices as, for instance, the palatial offices of Lloyds' underwriters and bank managers. Often, a City florist may be asked to supply flowers, according to season, from one end of the year to the other. For offices pink and orange liliums, carnations, and roses find favor in the City, and it is not uncommon for an office to spend £2 or more a week on flowers.

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Seeing the World on £500

Miss Iris Turnbull of Melbourne, Australia, set out to discover if it is actually true—as it has freely been rumored—that Australian women have to stay pretty much at home because it is too expensive for them to go traveling in far countries.

When she sailed from San Francisco on the Mariposa, Feb. 1, she had been away from home a year, visited 19 countries, and spent £500.

Miss Turnbull hasn't just meandered around, riding on boats and trains, and looking at the sights indicated in the guide books. She is not a tourist, in the ordinary meaning of the word.

First place, she is a radio announcer, program manager, commentator, and erstwhile editor of a radio magazine. You may have heard Martha Deane talking to her on the Mutual network about a thing they kept referring to as "The Woolies Appeal." Miss Turnbull is with Station 3DB in Melbourne and by a 10-minute session on the air once a week Miss Turnbull's Friendship Club carries on its program of knitting every year 12,000 warm garments for poor families. The job of getting the garments to where they will do the most good is known all over Australia as the Woolies Appeal.

* * *

Iris Turnbull is slender and quick, and has a lovely voice, and brown eyes, and that kind of curiosity about the Universe which makes you want to shell out everything you know immediately.

She was trained in music. It was Madame Melba who advised her to try to get some wireless work as a singer. When Station 3DB saw how good she was at it, they asked her if she didn't want to take on a stint or two of daytime announcing. She thought she might as well, as an added experience.

That was seven and a half years ago.

Station 3DB, joined now in its admiration of her by 3LK, the Melbourne Herald broadcasting station, proposed that she organize some kind of a club, a women's radio service drawing together all phases of women's interests, a sort of woman's page of the air. When interesting people came to town she was to interview them on the air. She was to work out educational debates, pitting people against each other who were known to be vigorously opposed in their views. She got to like it very much indeed.

Out of the Friendship Club, the Woolies Appeal grew. The membership of the club, she observed, was predominantly made up of women who were largely on their own; women without kith or kin; women rather wistfully standing at the edges of life, not knowing just what to do, either to find complete contentment for themselves, or to make themselves useful in their day and age.

* * *

Now there are 1020 regular knitters on the list, who turn out 80 to 100 garments apiece in a year. There are 8000 or 9000 people altogether working on the Woolies Appeal. Some do only a few garments; some do dozens. Some buy and contribute the wool they use and the knitting of it as well. Others get the wool through the club and contribute the labor of knitting it.

"We could use in a year five times as many garments as we have," Miss Turnbull said. "But that will come. When I came away the women said they were going to show me a big increase

Courtesy of National Broadcasting Co.
IRIS TURNBULL AT THE N. B. C. STUDIOS

when I got back. And—weren't they sweet? They knew I had always wanted to visit Sweden, so when I left, the Friendship Club gave me a cheque to make the visit. You can't imagine how much I saw, and how much I shall have to report, at club meetings, when I get back!"

The first stop was at London, for Miss Turnbull came away bringing station assignments with her, and five pre-Coronation broadcasts to Melbourne were among them. She's been able to broadcast to Melbourne all the way around the world. On Christmas Day she broadcast from NBC in New York to her people at home. It was 6:30 in the morning when she sat before the microphone and talked in New York, and it was 9:30 p. m. in Melbourne. She told some of her impressions of Christmas in New York and she doesn't think all the people in Melbourne who heard her put together had so much fun as she had, doing the broadcast.

* * *

Someone told her that a New Orleans Christmas dinner was like nothing she had ever seen or heard on land or sea—except in New Orleans. She found out that Carl Carmer's wife, a New Orleans girl, was going to have "a real New Orleans Christmas dinner, in New York. Mr. Carmer, on the telephone, relayed to her spicy tidings of the kitchen doings, and these were part of the Christmas broadcast to Melbourne. Then someone told her that Theodore Roosevelt has a poetry scrapbook and that he was a particular admirer of Banjo Patterson, the Australian poet. Colonel Roosevelt recited two of Banjo Patterson's poems to her over the telephone, and she told that to the people back in Melbourne over the radio. Edna Woolman Chase, editor-in-chief of Vogue Magazine—which is very popular in Australia, Miss Turnbull says—gave Miss Turnbull a greeting to be passed along to listeners in Australia. And so it went. She spent Christmas Eve at International House on Riverside Drive, because she thought she'd get the flavor of the Christmases of many nations there. So she did, and she could hardly make up her mind to leave she was having such a good time.

* * *

She said she hadn't gone to any of the fashionable points of interest in any country she had visited. On the other hand, wherever she had paused, she had talked with all sorts and kinds of people—rich and poor, famous and obscure, young and old, conservative and liberal. It would be months after she got back home, perhaps years, before she would realize quite all she had seen and experienced.

"I could say it's been a wonderful privilege. But that would be a pale way to put it.

"If anyone could have told me, before I left, what I would receive, in exchange for spending £500—I just wouldn't have believed them!" J. M.

..Japan in China

(Continued from Page 2)

short distance east of Peking, and runs up to Kupeikow, on the frontier of Jehol, where it will doubtless be prolonged to link up with the railway which already connects Mukden with Changteh, capital of Jehol. This will give the Japanese Army a second, and shorter line of communication between Manchukuo and North China.

There is now no political obstacle to the building of the Tientsin-Shihchiachung line, the significance of which has already been discussed. Improvements on existing lines are badly needed and will doubtless be made after peace is restored. It is also probable that one or more northward branch lines will be built from the Peking-Suiyuan Railway. These branches would be primarily strategic, pointing in the direction of Outer Mongolia. They may find an economic justification, however, because Inner Mongolia is believed to be rich in undeveloped coal and iron.

* * *

4. Miscellaneous Enterprises. Electric power is prominent in the calculations of Japan's economic empire-builders. Mr. Kiichi Sakatani, whom I had met two years ago, when he was putting the finishing touches to Manchukuo's currency system, and who is now, as a director of the South Manchuria Railway, absorbed in plans for the systematic exploitation of North China's resources, told me here that it was hoped to obtain 100,000 kilowatts of hydro-electric power from the utilization of the Yungting and Luan Rivers. A number of steam power plants are also to be built.

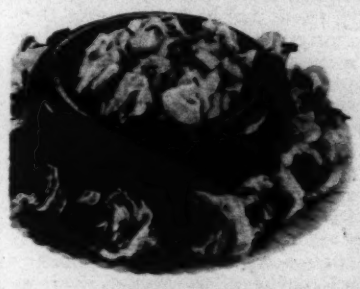
Japan's chemical industry hopes to achieve self-sufficiency in industrial salt by the development of the Chunglu deposits, near Tangku. Japan's nationalist economists see possibilities of utilizing sheep of Inner Mongolia.

River conservancy works, and an improvement in the port of Tientsin, are visibly necessary parts of a North China economic improvement program.

* * *

On the basis both of proved and of still-to-be-discovered natural resources, North China may in time become an asset to Japan's national economy and vindicate the confidence of a representative of the Kochu Koshi, who assured me it would increase Japan's strength by 20 or 30 per cent. What would have to be considered in such a program is the ratio of expense needed to police such an expansion.

Try This MAN-PLEASER Salad



You can't make he-man salads like this with gelatine dessert powders! They're 85% sugar! Use Knox Gelatine—unflavored, unsweetened, to make salads that are *real* salads. And use Knox in all fruit desserts—no packaged-flavor to compete with the deliciousness of natural fruit.

There are 4 envelopes in every Knox package. Each one makes a dish to serve six people.

TOMATO SALAD RING
(Serves 6)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine*
¼ cup cold water
2 cups canned or fresh tomatoes, or tomato juice
½ bay-leaf (*if desired*)
½ teaspoon salt
Stalk celery
A little Cayenne or pepper
1 tablespoon mild vinegar or lemon juice
1 tablespoon onion juice

Mix tomatoes, bay-leaf, salt, celery and pepper and boil 10 minutes. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top. Let soak 5 minutes. Add to hot mixture; stir until dissolved. Add vinegar and onion juice (extracted by grating onion). Strain. Turn into ring mold that has been rinsed in cold water; chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce. Fill with potato salad or cole slaw.

*Use pure unsweetened gelatine. Gelatine dessert powders won't do.

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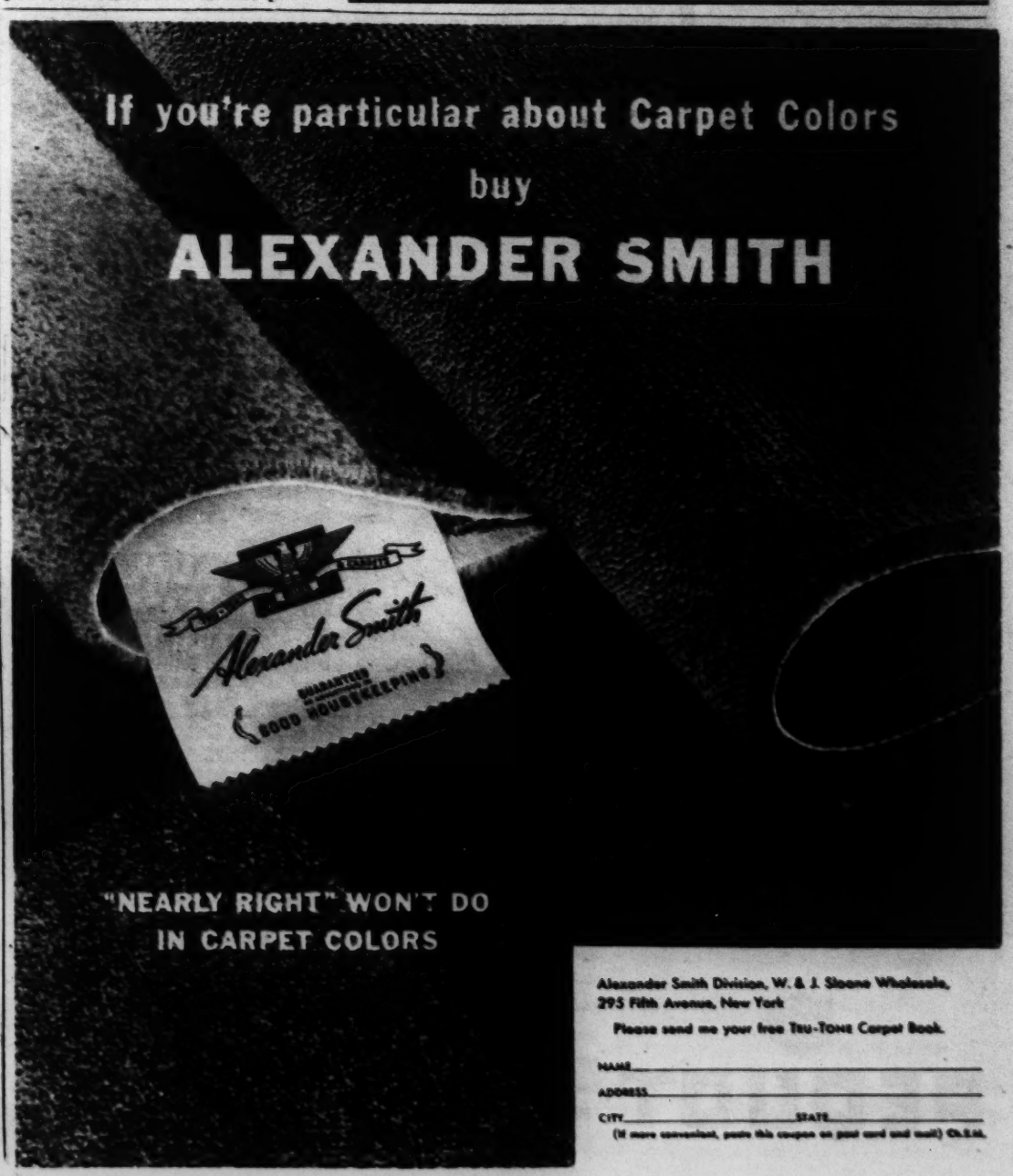

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. . Hear the Prejudices Fall!

(Continued from Page 4)

can life we learn that youth is universally the same everywhere.

"We exchange students, having been able to see for ourselves how different America is from what we had imagined," says this French girl, "shall have the opportunity on returning to our native land, of introducing America as we have discovered it to our friends and to our teachers. We can hope that some day, due in part to our efforts, there may be established between our countries a permanent friendship based on true understanding, and that we shall have the privilege of having shared in this great task of improving world relationships."

Thus, students may start by feeling, in the United States, for example, that dormitory life permits no privacy, that "a cave would be a more habitable place, that everyone knows everything about everyone else," and that "the system produces extroverts, and everyone tries to behave like one." Or, in Europe, for example, that the entire system is without plan or efficient direction, and that they don't know enough to keep warm in cold weather. But such matters cease to be important as interest in the new experiences of each day crowds them out.

"Mere details of living are glorified by the magic of unfamiliarity," says one American student in Germany. "Even our breakfast pat of unsalted butter is an experience; the problem of extending it to cover two brotchen and a piece of schwarzbrot, a gay game or a grim struggle, according to one's morning disposition. And the day in the week when we have hot water is almost as important as Christmas."

* * *

There are, during this academic year of 1937-1938, more than 200 youthful Americans abroad as exchange students or on other special grants, all arranged through the Institute of International Education. Most of them are in France and Germany. In addition, there are more than 60 Rhodes scholars at Oxford, and other American students at Cambridge, the University of London, Edinburgh, and elsewhere. How many additional students pay their own way it is impossible to say. Summer courses on the continent of Europe attracted nearly 700 Americans last year, many others went to British universities, and more than 500 went to Mexico City to study Spanish. In 1934, the United States Department of State issued 9,635 passports to students and 6,917 to teachers, which indicates something of the enormous tide of travel by this group.

As to the tide in the other direction, there were during the 1936-1937 academic year 7,343 foreign students in the colleges and universities of the United States. This was a larger total than in any year except 1926-1927, when there were a few more. The largest numbers come, in this order, from Japan, China, Canada, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Germany, England (including 31 Commonwealth Fellows), Mexico, Korea, France, and so on down a list including countries in every section of the world.

These students, many of them exchange scholars, flock in greatest numbers to the University of California and the University of Southern California, Yale, and Harvard, George Washington University, Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Chicago, Louisiana State University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the University of Michigan, and to the state universities of Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Washington.

* * *

Just as American students abroad may turn for guidance and help to the American University Unions in London and Paris, and to student unions in Geneva and Berlin and elsewhere, so in the United States there are so-called "International Houses" at Columbia, the University of Chicago, and the University of California. There, in particular, and in smaller institutions in some other university communities, foreign students also find the friendships and contacts which help them.

Through the Institute of International Education, particularly, and the specific efforts of Dr. Duggan, Miss Jessie Douglass, Secretary of the Student Bureau, and other members of the staff, the idea and ideal of worldwide education is being fostered.

Not only does the Institute make available many scholarships, and administer others, but it arranges lecture tours in the United States by well-qualified men and women, and carries on other important activities by way of cementing friendly cultural relations between the peoples and the nations of the world.

Gold Mine Reopens

A PARTY OF ENGLISH holiday-makers, enjoying the Alpine scenery around Bad Gastein Spa in Austria, came upon an old, half-neglected area of gold mines, one of the few mining areas left to Austria by the peace treaties after the World War.

The travelers became interested in this idle plant. As a result, an English trust entered into negotiations with the Austrian Government and is to reopen the mines under a one-year lease. After this trial period, the English company will be free to purchase the whole 530 acres.

The great interest aroused by the reopening of these gold mines was reflected in the exhibition which was at once opened in the Vienna Museum of Natural History.

It is shown that these particular mines, though hidden high up in the Tauern Range, were discovered some centuries B. C.; they later operated under the Romans, and reached their peak in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The resumption of work in these mines, scheduled for the beginning of 1938, is expected to alleviate unemployment in the district for many miles around.

THE LADBY VIKING SHIP IS NOW PRESERVED IN A GLASS ENCLOSURE LIGHTED FROM ABOVE

Relic of the Vikings

ONE OF DENMARK'S outstanding attractions for visitors is the viking ship discovered by Helweg Mikkelsen.

Mr. Mikkelsen not only financed the excavation work, but gave an additional 100,000 kroner to preserve the relic now in the Ladby Ship Museum, at Odense, in the island of Funen. Ladby is the village near which the ship was found on the Kerteminde Fjord, bordering on the Kattegat.

"It was evident," Mr. Mikkelsen told an interviewer, "that the ship had been covered with great care. Boards had been laid from gunwale to gunwale along the entire length, except at the burial chamber, over which must have been a roof-shaped covering. All was protected by a layer of mud from the fjord, with turf over that. No doubt the timber decomposed because the bottom under the ship was sandy.

"Nevertheless, the little that is still preserved of the wood, and all the iron rivets—about 2000, still in their original position—provide a good idea of the form of the hull. It had a length of 22 meters and a width of only three meters, which must have made it a swift vessel in a sea fight. In the stern of the ship are 12 small iron spirals, which must have been the mane of a wooden dragon head.

"A magnificent shackle of gilt, chiseled bronze with ornamentations in the Jelling style, as on the small silver cups from King Gorm's mound in Jelling, places the date of the Ladby ship around the year 950 A. D."

The mound has been reconstructed to about its original size. Light from above affords an excellent view of the interior. In the bow of the ship a huge iron anchor can be seen, and under it lies a heavy iron chain consisting of large oblong links.

The mast of the ship stood about midships. Four heavy rings on the gunwale, two on each side, apparently served to fasten the shrouds that held the mast in place. Besides carrying sails, the Ladby ship must have been equipped for rowing. In spite of its narrowness, it was capable of holding about 30 men.

It has taken more than two years to uncover this relic, hidden for almost 2000 years. Every inch of earth had to be gone over and measures taken to preserve the viking ship against time and climatic conditions. That this care was justified is now seen in a memento of a time when Denmark stood high in the affairs of seafaring nations.

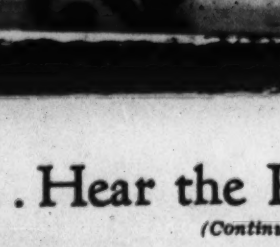
J. M.

Children's Island

CHILDREN HAVE AN ISLAND to themselves in Denmark—the small island of Thorø, which was acquired by the Copenhagen Municipal Teachers' Association in 1930 to be used as a holiday camp. It is situated near the town of Assens, in Sjaelland, and accommodates some 250 children. Denmark has many holiday camps, for a total of 3285 boys and 800 girls spent their vacations in such camps during 1937.

Denmark's Teachers' Associations for men and women have been organizing holiday camps for 38 years to give each child a free two or three weeks' vacation. Expenses are met by donations from the associations' funds, contributions collected by the Copenhagen press, and assistance given by the Municipality of Copenhagen. Free transportation is also provided. The camps often receive gifts of food.

Of the 62,000 school children in Copenhagen, about half succeed in having a holiday in the country. And while the city children go to sea and country, provincial children visit Copenhagen for their holiday. Free sleeping accommodation and food at a low charge are provided. In 1936, an old frigate, Jylland, which had been abandoned for scrap iron, was fitted out as a hostel for school children visiting the city.



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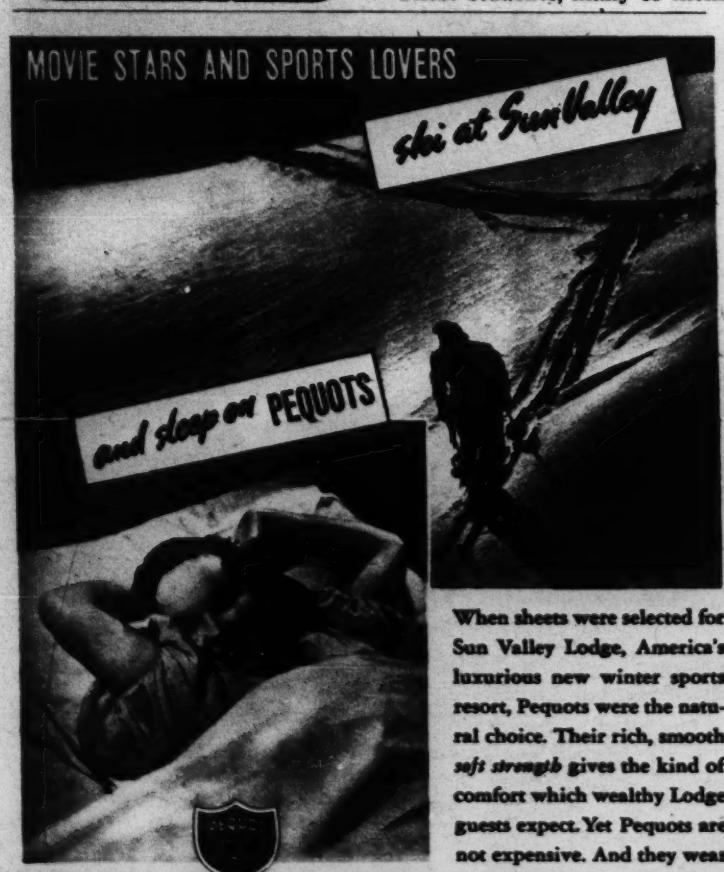

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Flood Control . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

The comprehensive article in the Magazine issue of Jan. 5 on flood control, by Ralph W. Cessna, again brings to attention a subject that is vital to millions of people. The writer, like the army engineers, treats the subject as "flood control." The engineering corps has labored assiduously for more than fifty years to control these waters and every decade sees worse floods, and more damage, and the toll of lives is greater.

The problem can only be solved by "flood prevention," not by "flood control." The army has followed precedent. Like the builders of Babel, they try to build higher and higher. Dams, reservoirs, spillways are only incidental in a program that should be changed to prevent floods. Few engineers seem to understand this. A dam already filled does little retarding. A spillway only spills as the extreme danger point is reached.

Even presidents will not listen to the warning of those who know something about this subject, but suggestions and letters are referred to army officers, who file them away, and floods continue.

Meanwhile property is destroyed, lives are lost, and people suffer. Your article was given an excellent title, for millions of people will re-echo it when the next floods come, "River, stay away from my door."

DANIEL J. HAUER,
Civil Engineer
Hughsonville, New York.

* * *

Streamlining Our Diction . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I seen by your article in last Wednesday's Monitor that mosta this here question about talkin' is all settled. I wisht I'da known it long ago because when I come up here to Brooklyn from way down home the people all sounded mighty queer to me at first (now I know its nothin') and then after a while I begun to sound queer to myself. Everybody told me I'd never get a good job because I had a DIALECT which wasn't allowed in Brooklyn.

I felt pretty scared so I hired a teacher and started to study some about talkin'. I even bought a dictionary but there was nothin' in it that sounds like anything the folks down home say. My teacher said I needed to learn grammar so I begun to study books on grammar. I was goin' along kinda half likin' it when Whoopee! I read that article in Wednesday's Monitor—I just took 'nd threw my books in the waste basket and sent a telegram to my teacher sayin' "You're dead wrong. They ain't no standard! We don't want a nation of gramaphone records. People's gointa keep their charm whether they get jobs or not.

Of course if it had come from one of those small colleges like Harvard or Duke I might not a been so sure—but No sir, it's from Columbia and there always right. It's time somethin' was done about makin' every body just like every body else.

Well when I got home after sendin' the telegram I picked up one of my grammar books and begun to study. All at onct I took 'nd threw the book right across the room into the waste basket on top of the speech books. Why of course, I sez to my self, if you can keep yer native dialect you can keep your native grammar! Whose to tell me different! What a relief! I had three or four books on English and writin' and all that—they all kinda ran on the same track— makin' rules and things fer a fellow to follow. Gosh! I'm glad I found out. Pretty soon everybody'd be WRITIN' alike! What with pronouncin' alike and speakin' correct grammar and WRITIN' alike we'd be a pretty timesome nation—and by George I see it all now—they've been tryin' to make us SPELL alike! Who said this was a free country! Talk about DICTATORS! I bet in other countries where they have governments that really look after things it wouldn't have gone on so long. What's the matter with Washington? J. W. GULLABLE
Brooklyn, New York.

P. S.—I just thought a somethin'. When my wife's sister comes over here next year from Yugoslavonia to study English which one of these here dialects is she gonta learn? J. W. G.

Today's Contributors . .

Places and persons, trends and events in four continents, form subjects of articles in this week's issue of the Magazine Section. WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN, the Monitor's correspondent in Tokyo, who gets over to China and Manchukuo from time to time, tells something of the Japanese plan for North China. That is Asia, continent No. 1.

Europe, which may be reckoned as the second continent, is represented by KEES VAN HOEK, Netherlands biographer, who calls the roll of former kings, or of those who might be kings, now dwelling in various parts of that continent.

A third continent is brought into the table of contents by ROLAND HALL SHARP, Monitor writer, who now is on a journey through Latin-American lands, with Venezuela as the first stop.

North America, the fourth continent, is represented by EVELYN ROE, New York writer, who tells what is in store for Coney Island, that never-never land for urban millions.

In addition, and for good measure, there are three articles which may be said to have roots in two or more continents. MARGARET LLOYD, critic and writer on the dance, interviews Michel Fokine, whose background is European, but whose foreground, if we may put it that way, is the United States. ROBERT W. DESMOND, of the Magazine staff, has something to report about exchange students, who come and go between several continents. WALTER SANDON, author of the week's Magazine Editorial, is the most complete cosmopolitan of all (for his article has application in Africa and the South Pacific, as well as elsewhere).

Centuries-Old Custom

The custom of leaving calling cards when one goes visiting has been traced back to the Stone Age, when men lived in caves. When a caveman called on his neighbor, he threw a rock at the mouth of the cave, to make known his coming. Quite likely it was a matter of personal safety, for otherwise the visitor might have been greeted with a club. Should the neighbor not be at home, the visitor would leave a stone upon which he had scratched his mark. The custom remains today in neatly engraved and printed cards.

X-RAY MACHINE FOR EXAMINING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Special Inspection for Spuds

VERY SOON, NOW, the housewife should be able to buy large potatoes without wondering if they may be hollow when she cuts them open.

Large X-ray machines built with fluoroscopic viewing screens have been adapted for inspecting potatoes, apples and citrus fruits for internal faults.

In order, especially, to detect a condition of potatoes known as hollow-heart, a large scale machine applying the X-ray method of inspection has been devised by Dr. R. B. Harvey, professor of agricultural botany at the University of Minnesota farm school, St. Paul, Minn.

Hollow-heart is a crack or cleft condition, Dr. Harvey explains, and it had previously defied discovery by external inspection. Since hollow-heart appears mostly in the larger potatoes, it strikes at the part of the tuber crop which is most desirable and most profitable to the farmer. Therefore, use of the X-ray will improve the value of potatoes at the farm by boosting the quality of the top grades. This will be especially significant for large producers and handlers of potatoes.

The fluoroscopic inspection device is automatic, potatoes being carried through the machine on a belt conveyor. A watcher looks at the screen to detect potatoes imperfect inside.

A similar machine, on a smaller scale, has found some use in orange growing sections this past season. It is reported by Dr. Harvey that the fluoroscopic principle could be applied to inspection and grading of many other fruits and vegetables.

Dr. Harvey's device is being used for trial inspection work on the Minnesota potato harvest this year. A. P.

Certified Blankets

Navajo Indian blankets are being sold for the first time this winter with certificates approved by the United States Government attached to attest their genuineness as all-wool, hand-woven fabrics made by the Navajo tribe on traditional Navajo looms.

Certificates of authenticity are fastened to the blankets and also rugs with wire caught in a lead seal, under a plan adopted by the Department of the Interior. This is intended as protection of the public and the Indian craftsmen, whose sales aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

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Salt and Pepper CELLAR
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NO SPILLING

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The secret's in the sauce!

"MARVELOUS!"—say Monitor Readers

Can you duplicate the zestful flavor of this dish? It would take you hours in the kitchen, costly cuts of meat—and then you'd need the original prized New England recipe. Tender macaroni and, above all, a rich, full-flavored beef sauce. A meal a noted chef would be proud to serve. You can have it steaming on your own table in 4 minutes. And remember—it's real home quality!

PRUDENCE MACARONI with Beef Sauce

FROM AN OLD NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN
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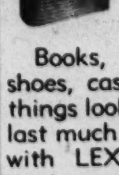

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ALONE in its class, undisputed condiment leader is Heinz Tomato Ketchup! For it's the world's favorite flavor—the world's largest-selling ketchup—the world's easiest short cut to culinary stardom! This spicy sauce has a *zip*, a *zing*, a *zest* all its own, because it's made from Heinz "aristocrat" tomatoes, Heinz Vintage Vinegar, and Heinz imported spices. Just a dash or two enlivens an entire dish! Keep a bottle of Heinz Tomato Ketchup on the table—another near the stove. You'll agree, there's *no other one!*

Heinz TOMATO KETCHUP 57

"THESE ARE THE BEANS YOUR HUSBAND MEANS!"

WHEN your husband hints he has a hankering for an old New England bean feast, let Heinz chefs come to your rescue! They've recreated *exactly*—in Heinz Oven-Baked Boston-style Beans—that delicious dish of his boyhood! Tender, mealy, *thoroughly baked* beans—sauced with rich molasses, sugar, and spice—topped with juicy pork. Heinz bakes three other kinds: in tomato sauce with pork; in tomato sauce *without* pork; and red kidney beans.

Heinz OVEN-BAKED BEANS 57

Rich in EXTRA FLAVOR!

because all the savory goodness is brewed in!

WITHOUT MEAT! AS YOU LIKE IT!

WITH MEAT!

If you prefer vegetable soup enhanced by the lusty, heartening flavor of meat, you'll like Heinz old-fashioned Vegetable Soup with beef stock! Order several tins, and you'll see why this is America's favorite!

YOU'LL notice an *extra* richness, an *extra* goodness with your very first sip of Heinz Vegetarian Vegetable Soup! That's because this latest addition to the Heinz soup line is made with typical Heinz attention to all the "homey" details.

Small Batch Cooking

Heinz chefs "brew in" the flavor by carefully cooking this delicious, nourishing soup in small batches—in shiny, open kettles! And the vegetables used are the choicest in the land—big, juicy tomatoes, mealy lima beans, plump little peas. All these are blended together by Heinz chefs. No meat stock is added!

Fully-Prepared

Like all Heinz 23 Home-style Soups, this newest creation is fully prepared. There's no fuss—no bother—nothing to add. Just heat, serve, and enjoy real honest-to-goodness *home-tasting* soup!

23 KINDS—Cream of Oyster • Cream of Celery • Cream of Tomato • Cream of Spinach • Cream of Green Pea • Cream of Asparagus • Cream of Mushroom Pepper Pot • Bean Soup with Ham • Onion Soup • Corn Chowder • Clam Chowder • Vegetable Soup • Vegetable Beef Soup • Consommé • Consommé Madrilène • Scotch Broth • Mock Turtle • Genuine Turtle Soup • Chicken Gumbo (Creole) • Chicken with Noodle Soup • Chicken with Rice • Vegetarian Vegetable.

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Heinz 57 HOME STYLE SOUPS